HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 141 BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 16 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

[Incorporated in England.]

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
18 June	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA ‡ ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ‡ ..	20,820
27 „	CHINA ..		7,957
3rd Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
8 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 „	NALDERA ‡ ..		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,902
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,819
12 „	NASKUNDA ..		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN ‡ ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,916
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650

‡ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application, but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £130

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June 27	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
21st June	NYANZA .. MOOLTAN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
17th June	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd „	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
22nd „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

SINGAPORE INDIA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	15 June
Muroran Maru ..	537	13 „	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5893	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru	12th June.	24th June.
Borneo Maru	24th „	6th July.
Indus Maru	13th July	25th „
Shunko Maru	25th „	6th Aug.

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180. Telegrams : "SHOSES."
P. Box No. 355.
Ta uilding, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents—C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH THE

BHARAT

INSURANCE CO. LTD., (LAHORE)
Established 1896

THE FIRST PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Rs. 20/- per each Rs. 1,000 per year, the Highest Bonus ever declared before by any Indian Company on Endowment Assurances.

Apply for Prospectus and Terms of Agencies to :—

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Bharat Buildings, LAHORE — OR — THE SECRETARY, Bombay Branch, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LAC.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Managers, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY TUTOR to give lessons of English conversation to a Japanese. Apply with terms Box No. 1988 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R295

WANTED—a B. E. strong in Mathematics and Surveying, as PERSONAL ASSISTANT. Salary 150-10-200 Ordinary Urdu knowing preferred. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, with true copies of certificates.
A R299

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS. On Pay Rs. 70/- 125/- plus Fixed Office Allowance 30/- per month. No Security Experience are required. Prospectus on annas 2 stamps. T. PAUL & CO., Bombay B.
A R300

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

WANTED—Competent CLERK, knowing Marathi, English, Correspondence, Accounts, Typing and Ledger work. Apply stating salary Box No. 1987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
28699

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A SPORTIVE YOUNG MAN, having knowledge of General Office routine, typing, accounts and Secretarial work seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 1929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R296

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof: H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to over come it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941
L R259

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SILKS.—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock, THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD, Benares.
T R229

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.—Gents' Best quality Tie and pump shoes. Sale prices Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. INDIA.
T 28690D

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that in the newly constructed Market at Chaupatty every commodity can now be purchased.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

N. S. KOWSHIK,
Superintendent of Markets.

A. C. Markets,
8th June, 1927.
28674

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the 'Shareholders' of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 18th June, 1927, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the annual report and accounts for 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, J. P. who retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
5. To elect an Auditor for 1927 and to fix his remuneration.

(By order of the Board),
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th June to 25th June, 1927.

28703

NOTICE

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following post:—

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of WORKSHOP on Rs. 190—10—240.

The initial pay in the grade will be given according to qualifications, age and experience.

The information to be supplied in the application:—(1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste with subcaste, (4) Place of education, (5) Academic qualifications (6) Place of birth, (7) Previous teaching experience, (8) If employed, where (9) Copies of testimonials, regarding character and fitness for the post from Heads of all institutions wherein candidate may have studied or served for the last three years.

The appointment to above post will be on the basis of a five years' contract with the concession of admission to the benefit of the special Provident Fund as shown below:—

(a) Monthly subscription by the officer concerned at the rate of 1|12 of his salary.
(b) Addition by Government of a half yearly bonus at the rate of 75 per cent of the subscriptions by the officer for the half year.
(c) Interest at the rate of 1 1|2 per cent per annum or at such other rate as Govt. may from time to time fix, to be calculated monthly and added yearly to the account.

The candidate appointed to the post will be eligible for leave on half average pay at the rate of 1|11th of duty, such leave to be convertible into leave on full average pay for half the period in case of sickness. At the end of 5 years he will be eligible for one academic terms leave on half average pay with the concession of affixing and prefixing vacations. Unless, however, the contract with him is renewed all leave thus allowed will have to be taken within the period of the contract.

Applications with the above information should reach the Principal before the 1st July 1927.

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for interview at their own expenses.

W. L. C. TRENCH.
Principal.

Poona, 10th June, 1927.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 602 OF 1927.

HIRALAL GOCULDAS DALAL & CO. ..... Plaintiffs.

V.

NALSUKBHAI VADILAL and others ..... Defendants.

To
KANAIYALAL RANCHHODBHAI DAVE, Esq.,
2nd Defendant herein.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is POSTPONED to the 29th June instant.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1927.

Yours truly,
RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs. Motichand and Devidas,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28704

TENDERS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR METRE GAUGE BOGIE RAIL TRUCKS.

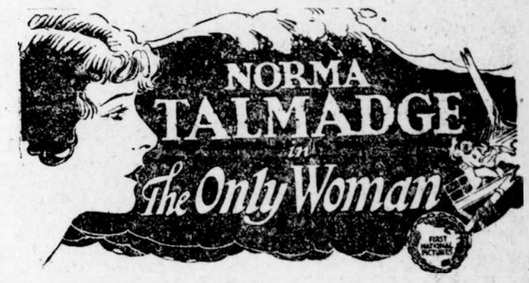
Tenders are invited for the Construction in India and delivery of:—

1. 15, Metre Gauge Bogie Steel Rail Trucks 37'-0" long over head-stocks, 7'-6" width over sole bars complete with all fittings but without wheels and axles and vacuum brake.
The Wagons are to be fitted with hand level brakes.
2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3/- per set on application to the Agent, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly. Applications for drawings of wagons should be made to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Golden Rock, who will supply the drawings at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet, which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. The number of sheets of drawings is 15.
3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender Bogie Steel Rail trucks, Metre Gauge" and should reach the Agent, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly before 11 a.m. on the 30th June, 1927, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Agent or an Officer acting on his behalf in the presence of any tenderers, who may desire to be present.
4. It may be noted that:—
(a) the invitation to tender is being published in India only.
(b) Tenderers may quote alternative rates for:—
(i) Wagons completely erected at a site situated on the Railway for which the wagons are required;
(ii) Wagons to be erected by the buyers. They must first be assembled at the manufacturers' workshops to ensure the subsequent erection can be effected without difficulty. The underframes must be rivetted up with the exception of the axleguards, all details must be securely packed and sheets and angles bundled. The whole to be delivered F. O. R. at the manufacturers' works.
In either case the wheels and axles will be supplied by the buyers.
(c) The period subsequent to the date of placing of order within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed, as well as the number of wagons that will be delivered per mensem must be stated, in the tender, in the last column of Schedule I.
(d) The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but if any alteration in the design is found necessary at the time of placing the order or during the execution of the work, the consequent variations in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.
(e) The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy in every respect the specification laid down.
(f) The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason; and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.
(g) Tenderers must satisfy the Agent that
(I) A substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India;
(II) In making purchases of materials for the construction of wagons, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.
(h) Firms that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should when submitting tenders, support the tenders with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department, to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out the work of the desired standard, and within the period quoted in the tender.
(i) No covering letters to tenders should be sent.
(j) After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for discussion of matters connected with the tenders.

28696

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.



PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAH, MAHARAJAH AND THOSE REQUIRING ARTISTIC VALUABLE FURNITURE, CRYSTAL GLASS, CHANDELIERS, TERRACOTA AND PORCELAIN FIGURES AND BUSTS WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, RICH OIL PAINTINGS, ETC., ETC.

AUCTION SALE of valuable made to order household furniture by Wimbridge, rich glass and crockery, rich carpets, full size billiard table complete, oil paintings, mirrors, cottage piano, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & COY. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Adenwalla's Bungalow," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Coy. and next to "Banoo Mansion," very valuable and handsome artistic design household furniture, consisting of rich tapestry lined settee sofas and chairs, large and small drawing room cabinets by Wimbridge and Benjamin, one cottage piano by Schenider, rich tapestry lined swing, rich oil paintings in gold gilt frames, oleographs, carpets, large dining table for 24 persons with leather lined chairs by Wimbridge, side-boards, dumb-waiters, teapoys, single wooden beadsteads with box mattresses, plain and glass door almyrahs and cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, gas and coal stoves, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Sunday, the 19th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, Fort, opposite the Museum very valuable household furniture, automatic dining table, chairs, mirror sideboard, glass, porcelain and plated ware, brass trays and ornaments, carpets, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, cabinets, table ornaments, sweet toned cottage piano by "Kanake", H. M. V. gramophone with stand brass, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cupboards, Chubb's safe, Indian carved furniture, reclining sofas, ice box, silver cabinets, figures, purdahs, vases, "Cubitt" 5 seater 1923 model motor cars, etc.,

The property of A. C. Warner, Esq., Superintendent, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home and others. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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UNCLAIMED GOODS, sweeping will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned on THURSDAY, 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G.I.P. Railway under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of The Indian Railway; Act No. IX of 1890 consisting of;

Bags of Cotton seed, Bags of Wheat, Bags of Hirda, Bags of Husk, Bags of toor, Bags of Dall, Bags of sweeping grain, Bdls. of Bedding, Bdls. of Cotton, Bdls. of gunny bags, Bdls. of steel hoops, Bdls. of gogree, Bdls. of bidi leaves, Bdls. of empty baskets, case of hardware, case of writing slates, case of Marble slabs, cases of Lamp, Bdls. of empty tins, case of tea, Lot of stones, Tin of Honey, Loose C. I. Sheets, Loose iron pipes.

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THE WEATHER.

MONSOON EXTENDS NORTHWARDS

GENERAL RAINFALL IN SEVERAL PARTS.

SIMLA, June 14.

The Arabian Sea monsoon continues vigorous over the Western Ghats, and has again extended northwards into Gujerat. Depression of the Konkan Coast probably still exists and is slowly moving northwestwards. Owing to lack of ships' observations, however, nothing definite is known regarding its development since yesterday. The Bay Monsoon is active over Burma. Conditions are still slightly unsettled over the Punjab and numerous dust and thunderstorms have again occurred in Northwest India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, the Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, and local in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur Kumaon Hills, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, East Rajputana Gujarat and Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Tavoy and Moulmein three, Toungee one, Akyab two, Myitkyina one and a half, Silchar three, Chittagong one, Jalpaiguri two, Sambalpur one, Ranchi a half, Parachinar Harani and Ajmer a quarter, Ahmedabad a half, Amraoti and Hoshangabad a quarter, Pachmarhi a half, Ratnagiri one and a half, Marmagoa two, Karwar four, Poona a half, Aurangabad one, Mercara two, Mangalore three, Calcutta two and Trivandrum one and a half.

Forecast:—A decrease in the extreme north and an extension in Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

MONSOON CONTINUES TO BE VIGOROUS.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE KONKAN

SIMLA, June 15.

The Arabian Sea monsoon continues to be vigorous over the West Coast and heavy rain has fallen in the Konkan. The depression on Konkan coast has apparently become unimportant. The conditions are suspicious at the head of the Bay. Seasonal trough of low low pressure is extending Northwestwards from Orissa to the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Bombay Deccan and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam Bengal, Gujarat, West Central Provinces and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Tavoy one; Diamond Island three; Jalpaiguri two; Cuttack a quarter; Hazaribagh a half; Rajkot one; Raipur a half; Bombay and Ratnagiri six; Marmagao two; Karwar one; Malegaon three quarters; Ahmednagar a half; Poona and Belgaum one and a half; Aurangabad one; Hanamkonda three; Mercara and Calicut one and a half; and Trivandrum one.

Forecast.—An extension in Gujarat and the central parts of the country along the head of the Bay of Bengal.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 15TH JUNE 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the extreme north and lightly to moderately cloud ed over the rest of the province. Humidity is in excess in the former area and in defect in the southeast. Day temperature was below normal in the west of the province and the minimum at Multan only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Hissar and Ambala.

The United Provinces.— Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature was generally above normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 110 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and north Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except in lower Sind. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in upper Sind and at Bikaner; the minimum was above normal in south Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Kotah and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.95" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall and in defect in Central India West and at Dwarka. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Cutch; the minimum was above normal in Central India West and locally in Gujarat. Deesa recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 106 deg.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.45 in. of rain and Akola 0.10 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperture was lower than usual at Amraoti and the minimum higher at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 5.96 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 6.38 in., Marmagao 2.19 in. and Karwar 1.08 in. skies are heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was generally below normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 84.1 deg. (4 deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 76.3 deg. (3deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.71 in. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.56 in. Poona 1.54 in., Belgaum 1.50 in. and Aurangabad 1.00 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is generally in excess in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in the aforesaid area; the minimum was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar, and local in north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces and Kathiawar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.82 in. at Mangalore, 1.10 in. at Calicut, 0.21 in. at Cochin and 1.08 in. at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Wednesday, the 15th of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Normal 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	0	0.04	—0.04
Multan ..	0.21	0.20	+0.01
Rawalpindi ..	0.10	0.63	—0.53
Lahore ..	0.50	0.24	+0.26
Hissar ..	0.17	0.48	—0.31
Ambala ..	0.27	0.59	—0.32
Delhi ..	0	0.5	—0.59
Agra ..	0.06	0.38	—0.32
Mainpuri ..	0.12	0.25	—0.13
Jhansi ..	0	0.6	—0.64
Cawnpore ..	0.07	0.92	—0.85
Allahabad ..	0	0.69	—0.69
Jacobabid ..	0	0.04	—0.04
Karachi ..		0.12	
Bikaner ..	0.71	0.39	+0.32
Ajmer ..	0.33	0.57	—0.24
Jaipur ..	0	0.61	—0.61
Kotah ..	0	1.00	—1.00
Mount Abu ..	0.55	0.71	0.16
Bhuj ..	0	0.43	—0.43
Dwarka ..	0.08	0.50	—0.42
Veraval ..	0.02	1.57	—1.55
Rajkot ..	4.06	0.93	+3.93
Bhavnagar Para...	0.95	1.52	—0.57
Surat ..	0.52	1.6	—1. 0
Ahmedabad ..	0.46	1.00	—0.54
Deesa ..	0.10	0.32	—0.22
Neemuch ..	0.05	0.91	—0.86
Indore ..	0.50	2.25	—1.75
Jubbulpore ..	0.04	1.22	—0.18
Saugor ..	0.37	0.81	—0.44
Hoshangabad ..	0.31	1.80	—1 49
Khandwa ..	0.85	1.96	—1. 1
Akola ..	1.55	2.20	—0 65
Amraoti ..	0.81	2.70	—1.89
Nagpur ..	0.91	3.46	—2.55
Chanda ..	0.73	2.88	—2.15
Raipur ..	0.55	2.63	—2.08
Bombay ..	7.22	6.50	+0.72
Ratnagiri ..	9.97	14.54	—4.57
Marmagoa ..	7.96	15.20	—7.24
Karwar ..	15.20	19.15	—3.95
Do, 14th ..	14.12	17.91	—3.84
Malegaon ..	4.12	2.46	+1.66
Ahmednagar ..	1.79	3.12	—1.33
Poona ..	3.32	2.39	+0.93
Sholapur ..	2.96	2.8	+0.16
Bijapur ..	1.88	0.34	—0.46
Belgaum ..	2. 6	3.87	—1.51
Aurangabad ..	4.08	2.61	+1.47
Nizamabad (Indur.)	3.20	2.04	+1.16
Hyderabad ..	3.73	2.39	+1.34
Mangalore ..	26.33	20.00	+6.33
Calicut ..	25.70	18.05	+7.65
Cochin ..	19. 2	14.76	+4.36
Trivandrum ..	9.53	7.66	+1.87
Colombo ..		5.27	
Masulipatam ..	2.58	2.29	+0.29
Bellary ..	1.80	1.12	+0.68
Cuddapah ..	3.02	1.45	+1.57
Madras ..	0.26	1.03	—0.77
Bangalore ..	1.18	1.98	—0.30
Coimbatore ..	1.30	0.86	+0.44
Trichinopoly ..	1.46	1.77	+0.69
Negapatam ..		0.37	

The sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 inflicted on Baijnath Haesha of Kamathipura of Bombay on a charge of receiving stolen property was confirmed by Mr. Wilde, the Sessions Judge, Poona, on Monday.—Free Press.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

LONDON, May 25.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £153,768,775 on the 19th inst., as compared with £152,390 265 on the previous Wednesday.

Bar Gold amounting to £454,009 was available yesterday in the open market, and was disposed of as follows:—£40,000 for India, £58,000 for the Continent, £36,000 for the Trade, and the balance, £320,000, for a destination not disclosed.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received	Withdrawn
May 19th	nil	£1,505,000
,, 20th	nil	nil
,, 21st	nil	1,500,000
,, 23rd	£300,000	8,000
,, 24th	nil	190,000
,, 25th	nil	43,000

The receipt of £300,000 on the 23rd inst. was in sovereigns, £50,000 of which was from Germany and the balance, £250,000 was released from 'set aside on account of the South African Reserve Bank'. Of the withdrawals, £2,580,000 has been in bar gold and the destinations have not been disclosed. The £666,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follow:—£500,000 set aside on account of the South African Reserve Bank, £100,000 Uruguay, £36,000 India, £20,000 Germany and £10,000 Holland. During the week under review the net withdrawal from the Bank of England has been £2,946,000, reducing the net influx this year to £714,000, and increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £4,610,000, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 18th inst.:—

Imports.

	£
British South Africa	£1,097,926
Other countries	4,794
	£1,102,720

Exports.

	£
Germany	72,060
Switzerland	113,600
Egypt	34,000
Spain	5,100
Austria	8,200
U. S. A	2,452,811
Argentina	10,000
British India	63,647
Other countries	3,970
	£2,763,383

Details relating to India's foreign trade for April 1927 are given below, in lacs of rupees:—

Imports of Merchandise on private account	2,173
Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private account	2,592
Net imports of gold	137
Net imports of silver	257
Net imports of Currency Notes	1
Total visible balance of trade in favour of India	38
Net balance on remittance of funds in favour of India	21

SILVER.

The market has been rather uneven during the week, on some days sluggish, but on others, as to-day, breaking into unexpected activity. India has almost left this market alone, but America has figured as seller or buyer, sometimes doing both operations on the same day. Bear covering to-day on an ill-supplied market brought about an unusually sharp rise in quotations. The tone, however, is uncertain, as there does not seem much to warrant permanent improvement in the price level.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 19th inst:—

Imports.

	£
U. S. A.	88,505
Other countries	14,307
	£102,812

Exports.

	£
British India	212,869
Other countries	3,308
	£216,177

WEEKLY GUNNY REPORT

(MESSRS. J. THOMAS & CO.)

Calcutta, 8th June, 1927.

Heavy Goods.—At the beginning of the week, interest in B. Twills continued, and rates for all goods advanced in response to a fair general demand. After the weekend, sellers showed more readiness to meet the demand at the prices ruling, and the market experienced a slight set back. We close fully steady.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for June/July at Rs. 35-10-0 to Rs. 35-12-0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 43-0-0 to Rs. 45-0-0 to Rs. 44-8-0, for June at Rs. 43-8-0 to Rs. 45-0-0 to Rs. 44-12-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for June at Rs. 52-8-0, for July and July/September at Rs. 52-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 49-4-0 to Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 49-4-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for June at Rs. 58-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 58-0-0, for November/December and January at Rs. 57-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for June at Rs. 52-8-0, for July and July/September at Rs. 52-0-0; Grainsacks (3 1/4 lbs.) for August at Rs. 69-8-0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for July/August at Rs. 104-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—E. Twills for Ready at Rs. 43-0-0 to Rs. 45-0-0 to Rs. 44-8-0, for June at Rs. 43-8-0 to Rs. 45-0-0 to Rs. 44-12-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 49-4-0 to Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 49-4-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for June at Rs. 46-0-0, for July/September and August/September at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for July/September 1928 at Rs. 45-0-0; Woolpacks for Ready at Rs. 2-5-6 to Rs. 2-7-6, for June at Rs. 2-5-6 to Rs. 2-7-6, for July at Rs. 2-5-9 to Rs. 2-6-6, for August at Rs. 2-4-0, for November at Rs. 2-3-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for June/July at Rs. 35-10-0 to Rs. 35-12-0; Light Cee Bags for Ready at Rs. 42-0-0; Hy. Cees for June at Rs. 45-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 44-12-0 to Rs. 45-0-0, for July/Decembr at Rs. 45-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 45-4-0, for January/June at Rs. 44-8-0; A. Twills for June at Rs. 53-8-0, for November/March at Rs. 54-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 43-0-0 to Rs. 45-0-0 to Rs. 44-8-0, for June at Rs. 43-8-0 to Rs. 45-0-0 to Rs. 44-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 43-8-0 to Rs. 45-8-0, October/March and November/December at Rs. 45-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 49-4-0 to Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 49-4-0, for August/September at Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 50-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 50-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 49-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 50-0-0.

Hessians.—There has been an improved market this week and a considerable amount of business has been put through for all positions. More covering business appeared both in 9 and 11 Porters for June and July/September and rates firmed up rapidly. Speculators began to shew interest in the October/December and January/March positions, while shippers also bought 9 Porters for July/September After the week-end sellers came more freely into the market, and there being little support from shippers, the speculative demand was quickly satisfied and values eased off. At the close the market was again more active and rates firmed up.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 14-13-0 to Rs. 15-1-0 to Rs. 14-15-0, to Rs. 15-0-0, for June at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for August/December at Rs. 15-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-14-0.

36"—8 ozs. 40" for June at Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 basis, for July at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 basis.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for Ready and June at Rs. 91-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-14-0, for June at Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-14-0, for July/September at Rs. 19-8-0, for August/September at Rs. 19-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-8-0, to Rs. 18-12-0, for November/December at Rs. 18-8-0.

45"—11 ozs. for June at Rs. 20-12-0.

36"—12 ozs. 40" for June at Rs. 21-8-0 basis, for July at Rs. 21-4-0 basis.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Name	Latest Prices.
1	Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord ...	1 6 0
2	4½ p.c. India Loan 1950/55	91 0 0
3	African & Eastern (Trade Copn. Ord ...	1 8 0
4	Anglo Dutch Plants of Java ...	2 7 6
5	Attock Oil ...	1 2 6
6	Associated Portland Cement ...	0 18 9
7	Bengal Iron Ord ...	0 17 9
8	Burma Corporation ...	0 14 4½
9	British American Tobacco ...	5 1 6
10	Courtaulds ...	6 18 9
11	Calico Printers ...	1 6 6
12	Dunlop Rubber Co. ...	1 14 0

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 15

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£ 103.0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4. 8.9
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£85.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 8. 9
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 109.0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 5.17.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£108.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£97.5.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.17.6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£18. 5.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£116. 0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£69.10.0+
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.5.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.10.0+
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£103. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.8.9
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3. 2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.16.0
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£49.15.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.12.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9. 7.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£82. 0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.16.3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£195. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87.5.0+
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£101.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	£100	£100	£97.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£101.0.0

REMARKS:— Market —dull.

India 3 1/2 per cent and 3 per cent should be X D17/6 and 15 respectively and not as given in list No. 22.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 15.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in per, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	1927
Bukit Darah Rubber	27-3	10	683	850		18	
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17-3	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	42-8	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	12-8	10	314	1 00		100	
Clunes Estates	36	10	455	1048		10	
Cochin Rubber	50	15	570	1094		35	
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		5	
Estates Co. of Uva	16 8	10	565	325	2512	35	
Fairlawn Estate	31	15	1094		185	20	
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	97		10	
Hatbawe Rubber	16-8	10	830	861		5	
Honiton Rubber	11	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	57-8XR	10	390	768		120	
IndoMalay Estates	24-8	10	612	735		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	17	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	2-8	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutara Company	53	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutara Rubber	25	10	825	547		35	
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		40	
Langat River	35	10	441	1112	925+	75	
Lanka Rubber	85	10	220	531		135	
Lansdowne Rubber	212-8	50	550	817		75	
Maha Uva Estates	51	10	405		822	45	
Matale Valley Rubber	36XD	10	670	587		25	
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	418	543	22	1/2
Mitishena Rubber	16	10	388	912		95	0
Naranjeda Rubber	35	10	479	365		15	
Neuchatel Estates	54	15	720	2423	695	40	
North-Western Rub.	25	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27-8	10	690	822	411	6	
Rubber Growers'	42-8	10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	220	50	383	3207	379	10	
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	960	195	95	
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		501	17	
Udabage Tea	87-8	20	439	1330	140	65	
Udapolla Rubber	28	10	1116	730		32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		30	
Togan Tea	56	10	395	1185	956	65	7

Interims Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market—Steady.

Rubber :—Spot Colombo—Rc. 0.95 Cents Matale Valleys 15 per cent 2nd int. for 1926.

13	Anglo Persian Oil Co ...	4	8	1½
14	English Elec. Co. Ord ...	0	10	0
15	Fine Spinners Ord ...	2	3	3
16.	General Elec. Co. Ord ...	1	10	3
17	Jokai Assam Tea Co. ...	4	12	6
18	Siemens Bros ...	1	7	0
19	Central Prov. Manganese	6	1	3
20	Hudson's Bay Co. Ord. ...	5	0	0
21	Malayalam Plantations ...	1	9	4½
22	British Burma Pets. Ord. ...	0	9	3
23	Rubber Plantations Invest. Trust Ord. ...	1	19	9
24	Soudan Plantations ...	4	3	1½
25	Vickers Ord. ...	0	10	0
26	Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin) ...	0	12	9
27	Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord	5	0	0

Remarks:—Government Securities Firm.
General Securities Improving tendency.
Oil shares.—Steady.

To combat the spread of Cholera in Bengal, Government have taken active measures. Paid doctors will be employed to tour the districts and carry on inoculation work in villages.—Free Press.

Scarcity of drinking water is being felt in several parts of Berar and efforts are now being directed to solving the problem by boring deep wells.—A. P.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 15.

Following slight decline in London quotations and easier Shanghai Exchange the local market opened quiet on some liquidations. The quotation of Jaishta is weak in view of expectation of heavy stocks estimated to be about 7,000 Bars before the due date. This indicates of further wideing of between two trading months. Following are to-day's closing quotation.

Bar Silver Spot	60	0	0
Jaishta	60	0	0
Ashad	60	2	0
Double options premiums.			
Ashad	1	2	0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 15.

The market is quiet but steady with a small demand.

Bar Gold Spot	21	8	6
Jaishta	21	8	6
Ashad	21	8	9
Central Bank	21	11	0
National Bank	21	12	0
Sovereigns	F3	10	6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 15.

B. C. RATE--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1|6 5|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 15|16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS--
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN--
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124 1/4.
HONGKONG--
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI--
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176 1/4.
SINGAPORE--
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.
NEW YORK--
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1|2.
CROSS RATE--
London--New Lork Dol. 4.85 11|16.
London--Paris Frcs. 124.02
London--Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London--Brussels Frcs. 34.97.
London--Rome Liras 87.6.
London--Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.--Quiet but Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 15.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3|4 per cent.
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.--Active.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 15.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77|13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/7.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/11.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|4.

6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103|4

Forward Rates.--Delivery 15th July. 3 1|2 p.c. Paper Rs. 77-14; 1945-55 Rs. 108-1.

Tone of market. Dull.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 15.

The linseed market is weak and Sept. delivery closed at 11/6/3.

The Wheat market is quiet and closed for Sept. at Rs. 8/1/9.

Demand dull--
Wheat white 70-80 Rs. 7/10/6.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 11/0/0.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore Rs. 11/12/0.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12/11/0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat Rs. 12/11/0.
Gingellyseed bold white Rs. 17/4/0.
Poppyseed white Rs. 18/0/0.
Castorseed Rs. 9/13/6.
Cottonseed Rs. 4/8/0.
Groundnuts Rs. 12/10/0.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/6/0.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore Rs. 22/0/0.
Myrabollam Bhindi Rs. 25/0/0.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle".)
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading) Co. Ld.)

Muktsar, (Punjab), June 13.

Wheat Har	4 8 9
Wheat Bhadan	4 13 3
Wheat Asuj	4 15 0
Gram Har	3 13 9
Gram Asuj	4 1 9
Barley Asuj	3 9 6
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8 3 0
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4 4 0

READY.

Wheat	4 8 0 to 4 11 0
Gram	3 12 6 to 3 14 6
Barley	3 3 0 to 3 3 6
Rapeseeds	8 0 0 to 8 4 0
Cottonseeds	3 15 0

Market Arrival:--

Wheat	8,000 mds.
Gram	5,000 mds.
Barley	2,000 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Condition.--Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Week ending 11th June 1927.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	98	18)579	15,897
Receipts at U. S. Ports	56	12,715	9,481
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	24	2,501	2.169
To Continent	55	6,114	4,107
To Japan, Canada, etc.	13	1,904	1,381
Total	92	10,519	7,657
World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	250	16,207	13,832
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All Kinds	41	2,673	2,787
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,502	794
Stock at American Interior Towns		575	1.186
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,600	1,225
Total		4,677	3.?
Last week		4,825	3,332
Difference on week		—148	—127
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,499	935

WHEAT--LONDON MARKET.

London, June 14.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb Shipment, Sellers, June-July	54 1-1|2
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	54 10-1|2
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	56|9
Wheat, Choice, White Karachi, Shipment, Sellers, June	55|9

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Quoted, June-July	£9-2-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Offered, June-July	£17-15-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Quoted, June-July	£20-10-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Delivery, Paid and Sellers, June-Aug.	33|0
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery, Paid and Sellers, Sept.-Dec.	33|7-1|2

SALES.

Liverpool, June 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
Sales on Speculation ..	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	Nil.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 14.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to--

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans:--Drought Broken Record May consumption--Short covering--fresh buying--futures 19 to 29 up.

Local--Long liquidation--closed quiet but Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic market advices:--

N. Y.--July highest 16.55 (2.57 p.m.) lowest 16.17 (at the opening).

New York market advanced on short covering. New buyers.

Liverpool 9-15 a.m. Continued rains Western belt.

Liverpool 8-40 p.m. (1) Heavy rains Central to South Texas (2) Our travelling man wires from North-West Texas--Good rains broken drought (3) Liverpool market declined early on further long liquidation, later improved on favourable New York market.

N. Y. October Highest 16.90 127 lowest following cable advices from Liverpool:--

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the 1651--12.

Undertone Good--Trade buying at the decline.--

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co's report:--

The Home markets display a very steady tone in spite of more favourable crop conditions. Our opinion is unchanged. We ultimately look for much higher prices and advise purchases on any weak spots.

Messrs. Drennan Co. have received the following cable D/. 14th Inst. (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs--F. H. Springman & Co:--

"Weather reports rather more favourable; but dont think the market will go much lower. Consumption figures show an increase. American consumption May 6.33.000 Bs.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friend.

Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 14th Inst. as under:--

"Improved technical position. Bulls re-buying."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 17 points lower on reports beneficial reports in Texas. Bullish consumption figures were published for the month of April which induced short covering in conjunction with fresh buying. The close was steady at a rise of 19 points for near months and 2 points for distant positions. Spot cotton prices ruled steady at an improvement of 20 points.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a gain of 33 to 37 points. Spot Cotton prices hardened 32 points to 16.52c.

The Liverpool market opened 10 points lower but closed better at a decline of 5 points on trade buying and absence of selling pressure. Spot Cotton declined quarter of a penny being quoted at 8.95d. per lb.

Beneficial rains have completely relieved the droughty conditions in West Texas and crop prospects are decidedly better. However, the action of the market is impressive after recent experiences that at all dips bulls supported the market and unfavourable crop advices, values were pushed higher. On this basis yesterday there was heavy short covering along with bull support.

The improvement was further helped by record consumption figure by American mills during May which is now reported to be 6,33,000 against 6,19,000 bales during April. The above figure reads as under in comparison with May consumption during past five years.

Year.	Bales.
1927	 6,33,000
1926	 5,17,000
1925	 5,31,000
1924	 4,14,000
1923	 6,21,000
1922	 4,96,000

We believe that the above figure is supporting the idea of record consumption of American Cotton this season. However, we may point out that these bullish figures largely were responsible in putting up the values and to that extent the effect is discounted.

The pulse of the market is beating irregularly as on one side prospects of growing crop are becoming favourable and on the other a strong statistical situation is developing to prevent any material decline.9

To us, it appears, that chances are rather against any market improvement in the prices of cotton at the moment and think it safe to lean on the bear side.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 15.

Following a rise of 19 points in New York futures the local market opened today for July/August Broach at Rs. 333/ and declined to Rs. 3330/8 on liquidation by local operators and Commission Houses. At the decline there was little covering on better Liverpool opening cables. The close was quiet but steady at 4 p.m. The Sewri market was closed to-day owing to the death of a member. The Bombay Cotton market will remain entirely closed to-morrow being Parsi Holiday.

Broach J/A.	333	333	330 8	332
Broach A/M.	337|8	337/8	335	336
Oomra. July	322	322	321	322/8
Oomra D/J.	321	321	319/8	320
Bengal D/J.	288	288	287	288

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 15.

Sampin closed steady this morning as under:--

	Yen.	
June	224.20	+1.40
Sept	230.90	+1.70
December	231.40	+1.50

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 15.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 14th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	20,616
Linseed	13,618
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	542
Gingellyseeds	191
Poppyseed	48
Groundnuts	2,302
Castorseed	3,100
Rice	2,747
Myrabollams	3,152
Cottonseed	1,494
Gram	1,741
Joowar	1.015
Barley	110
Bajree	947
Coal	4,238 tons.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 14.

Silver--Business small.

Spot	26-5|16
Forward	26-5|16

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15

		Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal	Superfine	New I. G.	300/5
"	Fine	"	29?/300
"	F.G.	"	293/95
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	297-300
"	F.G	"	292-93
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	335-38
Nagpur		"	335/38
Yeotmal		"	330/32
Arvi		"	330/32
mraoti		"	32?
Khamgaon-Akola		"	325/30
Mulkapur	"	"	322/25
Khandesh	"	"	3 2
Muthia	Fine	"	320
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	330/35
Purna	Average	"	325/27
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	325-27
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	325/30
Burwah Sanavad			32?/30
Broach Fine	M.G., 338/40 July	Aug.	+6/7
	F.G.,		330 32
Westerns Good	MG		327-?0
Cambodia Fine	M G		332/85
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		340/42
Compta	F.G.M.G.		337/40
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

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Coal	4,238 tons.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 15

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	200	3,12,191	2,89,101
Central India	916	2,91,317	3,66,184
Barsi and Nagar	339	1,96,182	2,16,090
Hyderabad-Gaorani	286	68,237	73,56?
Berar	385	5,61678	471731
Central Provinces	163	2,27,286	2,44,074
Total Oomras.	2,294	1656 871	16,63,750
Dholera	1340	1,73,611	2,62,498
N.W. Provinces ..		57,276	1,29,207
Rajputana ..	55	51,613	103,221
Sind-Punjab ..	156	1,1 547	287,678
Broach	173	2,36,667	3,11,722
Coompta & Dharwar	2235	1,11,330	1,17996
Westerns-Northerns	1366	53926	78,192
Cocoanada ..		404	2272
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		21,830	40,098
Persian		4091	3,851
American.. ..		270176	17?5?
Egyptian and African	20	69,652	6?,616
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,147
Total	7619	28,25,201	3077,475

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 9th June.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2950	3,16,591	4,8?,016
Japan & China	10700	13,22,916	15,54,977
Coast Ports ..		20,635	21,894
Up-country by Rail		118530	80,833
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		23,98	30,136
Total	13,650	18,?2,654	21,75,856

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASUES

Remittance during the week ending 11th June 1927	£553,000
Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 11th June 1927	£2,510,000
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	£4,000,000
Total	6,510,000

STOCK EXCHANGE

FAZAL--PEARL DECLINED

Bombay, June 15.

Cotton mill shares opened somewhat steady as a result of local monsoon but declined again by bulls unloading and weak holders' selling pressure and short selling. The market was, at the close, a little steadier by short covering.

The position of the cotton mills is better than it was last year and well-managed mills are making about 1 1/2 to 2 anna twentyfive working days 5b per pound, taking an average production of 14 pounds a day per loom and twenty-five working days per month. It is estimated that the highest profits of such mills will be about Rs. 500 per loom per year. Looking to the present rates of the scrips, in spite of the recent fall, still the rates are high: but, with favourable monsoon and present cotton prices it is good to buy mill shares at a fall of five per cent. The mills that are working with borrowed capital can hardly be expected to pay any dividend from the earnings of 1927. A few Bombay mills as well as some upcountry ones can pay dividend from five to six per cent. on present quotations.

Yarn market is still dull; but the off-take of retail cloth is fairly satisfactory.

We quote B. Dyeing 916/4. Crescent 220 Fazal 933/8. Indore Malwa 376/4. New Great 318/12 and Pearl 585/.

Cement, steel and Hydro shares were weak in sympathy with the depression in cotton shares.

We quote.--Indian Cement 191/4. Bundi 26/4. Tata Iron Deff. 187/8 and Ordinary 57.

Imperial Bank transacted at 14.75 with partly paid at 372/8 Bombay Burmah closed at 650, Tramways at 140.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	4
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		26	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	25	12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	191	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	172	8
Katni Cement D.	20	..	550	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	1
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	49	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Provinces	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Markhana	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Sachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	61	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	201	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	150	..	15	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	850	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	140	
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	101	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	40	1061	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	556	4
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	545	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/2	197	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	291	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	648	1
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	190	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	5
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	133	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	99	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	191	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	57	
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	225	1250	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India ..	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1990	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	60	420	
Apollo	50	..	7	12
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	916	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	411	4
Central India O.	100	10	523	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	57	8
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	151	4
Crescent ..	100	4	220	
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	260	
David	500	..	290	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	700	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	2 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	267	8
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	147	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	26	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	147	8
Fazulbhoy	100	20	922	8
Finlay	1,000	..	165	12
Framjee Petit ..	100	..	120	
Gokak	100	5	137	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	236	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75?	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	376	4
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	500	Nil	110	
Khatau Makanjee ..	25	..	3	6
Kohinoor	500	1250		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	1400	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	126	4
Madras United ..	250	15	215	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	50	1?30	
Mathuradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	97	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	276	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	1
Mysore	65	4	127	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	150	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	18	12
Osmanabad (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	585	
Poenix	100	10	400	
Premier	100	..	2	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	?30	
Sholapur	1,000	200	?675	
Simplex	100	..	176	4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	2	8
Standard	500		162?	
Swadeshi	500		513	12
Swan	60	..	165	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		80	276?	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng, ..	1,000	50y	975	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad			420	0
Bombay Cotton			3 5	
Bombay Dyeing	923 12	923 12	912 8	916 4
Century ..				411 4
Central India				523 12
Colaba Land				151 4
Crescent	226 4	226 4	215	220
Edward Sassoon				147 8
Fazulbhoy	937 8	937 8	9.6 4	922 8
Finlays				165 12
Globe				46 4
Gokak				137 1-
Indian Bleaching..				243 12
Indore Malwa	383 12	383 12	373 12	376 4
Kohinoor				120
Madhowjee				126 4
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				97 8
Mysore				127 8
New great	325	325	315	318 12
Pearl	597 8	597 8	560	?85
Pabany				267 8
Phoenix				400
Simplex				176 4
Swadeshi				513 12
Swan Mills				165
Tata Mills				100
Govt. paper : /2 per cent.				17 14
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				108

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 14.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1|2
National Bank	£49-5|8
Eastern Bank	£6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-3|8
Conversion Loan	£76-1|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent.	£103-1 4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent.	£57-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59-1|4
Sterling Loan	69-3|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Consols	£69-3|8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-5 8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£93

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Deshbandhu C. R. Das Anniversary Public meeting at Santa Cruz. 9 a.m. Mr. J. K. Mehta to Preside.
Zarthost-no-Diso: Parsi Holiday. Banks closed.
Harwood League: 1st Division, B. B. R. A. vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. 2nd Division, Police vs. Swiss Oval, 5-45 p.m.
Deshbandhu, Day observance: Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. (Swami Satyadev to speak on "Our Duty to-day").

FRIDAY, June 17.

Second LL. B. Exam. Results.
Harwood League, R. A. M. C. vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 18.

The Senate meeting, 3 p.m.
The s.s. CHINA with the English, mails sails at 1 p.m.

LECTURE ON VEDIC DHARMA.

A public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall, Bombay, tomorrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.), when Sreeman Pandit Ramachandraji of Delhi will deliver a lecture on. Scientific Vedic Dharma.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—
Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil death nil Plague attack 1, death 1, Influenza attck nil death nil, Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn). 68.
Total mortality this day last year was 90.

DR. MOONJE'S MAHARASHTRA TOUR.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, begins his tour in Maharastra from to-day. (Thursday). He will visit the newly started Hanuman Akhada at Thana at 5 p.m. to-day, and then address a public meeting in the Theatre.

To-morrow (Friday) he goes to Bassein where he will deliver a public lecture at 5 p.m. Then he will proceed to Nasik immediately by the night train.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. (A.F.I.) will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), weather permitting:—

1. March. "Russee" Ganne. 2. Overture. "Light Cavalry" Suppe. 3. A Revrie. "Ye Oldsmill" Adams. 4. Selection. "The Merry Widow" Lehar. 5. Ballad. "A Delai" Gourin. 6. Valse. "Gently Gliding" Lincke. 7. Selection. "A Country Girl" Monckton. 8. Intermezzo. "After Sunset" Jones. 9. Finale. "My Baby's Back" Johnson.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The Clan line ss. "Mackellas" arrived in London in the evening of the 12th.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the same day.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 13th instant and is due here on the 25th instant via Colombo.

B.I.S.N. COY'S DOCK STAFF UNION.

A general meeting of the B.I.S.N. Coy's Dock Staff Union was held in the Hall of the Indian Seamen's Union, Carnac Bridge on Sunday morning when Mr. Jhabvalla presided. The President dwelt upon the necessity and desirability of all the men joining the Unio and read out Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie Coy's assurance that the Cargo Superintendent was not opposed to the men forming their Union. Thereafter the Permanent Staff, Extra Staff, Trans-Shipment Staff and Voyage Staff represented their complaints to Mr. Jhabvalla who submitted a written statement before the meeting for common acceptance as the programme for fight with the employers to begin on constitutional lines. All agreed, whereafter a large number of men became members.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme to-day (Thursday):—

5 to 6 p.m. English Classical and Instrumental Music:—1. Serenade (Violin). 2. Hungarian Rhapsody (Royal Albert Hall Orchestra). 3. No. 2 Liszt (Royal Albert Hall Orchestra) 4. A. Midsummer Night'z Dream (Royal Albert Hall Orchestra). 5. Lohengrin—Wagner (Orchestra and Chorus). 6. Chanson Meditation (Violin and Piano).

6-30 to 7 p.m. Musical items, various:—1. Christ Church Belis (Band) 2. Prayer and Cradle Song (Grand Organ), 3. Noeturne in F Major (Piano Solo-played by Paderewski), 4. Quartet in F Major Op. 96 (Orchestra).

7 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. Musical items, various, continued. 1. Memory's Melody (Waltz) (J. Hiltons Orchestra), 2. Savoy Christmas Medley (The Black Diamonds Band), 3. Savoy Christmas Medley (The Black Diamonds Band), 4. Rosenkavalier (Royal Albert Hall Orchestra). 5. Hungarian Rhansody Liszt (Piano), 6. Serenade (Violin, Flute and Harp),

Call Sign—2FV; Wavelength—387 metres; power—100 watts.

THE NAGDEVI STREET MURDER

TRIAL COMMENCES

What is known as the Nagdevi Street Murder case in which an old Mussulman Abdul Majid was done to death by four men, about six weeks ago, came up for hearing before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court when Munavar Khan and three other Mahomedans were placed on charge of murder and aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the said offence. The evidence for the prosecution is being led by Mr. De Cunha prosecuting inspector, who briefly explained to the Court how the deceased was done to death in broad daylight by the accused who then made good their escape to Kurla where they were arrested by Deputy Inspector

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 16TH.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday the astrological signs indicate that you possess remarkable and lovable traits. You have refined tastes (for all drinks, mild or strong) and polished views. In your dealings you will always be square, never a round man in a square hole, or a square "peg" in a round glass. You are also self-possessed, that is, whatever is claimed by you as your own in this world is made, by you, thanks to the spot on the escutcheon of the first pair of mankind, "by the sweat of your brow." The only thing you have inherited from your parents, aided by a merciful Providence, is a good physique and a good clear-as-crystal head. In spite of this, at times you brood too much on your "misfortune," and feel great anxieties about a number of things, quite unnecessarily, but you must remember that anxieties kill even the strongest Kilkenny cats. Get over this bad habit of yours, if you don't want to be a miserable failure in this world, specimens of which we see every day all around us.

In love affairs, you are a noble trustworthy man, never breaking your word, even if heavens fall and empires break. You have married the daughter of your neighbour or distant relative with whom you, in your happiest days of childhood, played, the greater part of the days, innocent games, when life seemed to you all sunshine and no shadow, all joy and no sorrow. As years sped on, "with the speed of the Punjab express" (a phrase hallowed by Mahatma, in writing about a worthier cause) your innocent childish love with your playmate of the opposite sex soon grew into a lovely bush of rose, from a sapling, and in one of your forceful valentines, assuring your would-be partner in life of your unbounded devotion, you penned her the following effusions of an Oriental poet-lover:—

You are my God I would fain adore you,
With sweet and secret rites of other days,
Burn scented oil in silver lamps before you,
Pour perfume on your feet with prayer and praise.

After a few years of your chequered married life, full of weal and woe, you will find (if you have not found already) the woman in her true colours, the one who is turning this earth into a living hell for you. Then only will you think of those happy days and your memory will carry you back to those never-to-return-again days when you were innocently playing children's games with her, such as "Mother and son," "hide and seek," "shipwreck", etc. If only you then knew, for even a minute, what was in store for you, when life's real battle was to begin, there is little doubt that while playing "hide and seek" you would have "hidden" her somewhere in a neighbouring pond or tank for a time good enough for you, or while playing "shipwreck" in which you played the role of captain and she a shipwrecked passenger, you would have unhesitatingly smothered her in the bath-tub in the bath-room which you then considered as your "sea," and then run up howling (as boys in similar circumstances, by intuition, do) to her parents informing them of the "accident" that had befallen their daughter. But fates had willed otherwise! Don't be discouraged, however. Trust in God, and do what you like.

Rahu. After recording some evidence, the case was adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY

Shiva Yesu a Hindu labourer was effecting some repairs on the fifth floor of a house at Chimna Butcher Street on Monday last when he lost his balance and fell down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition where he died subsequently death being due to the fracture of the skulls.

The Political Agents are arriving at Simla for the Conference of Political Officers. Mr. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajaputana is amongst those who have arrived.—Free Press.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CENTRAL BANK

MR SHAMDASANI'S EVIDENCE IN COURT

The case launched by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the Managing Director and other officers of the Central Bank of India charging them with making false statements in the two balance sheets of the Bank dated June 30 and December 31 1925, came up for hearing in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Wednesday afternoon.

Sanction under Section 556 C. P. C. had to be obtained from the High Court for the retrial of the case by Mr. Dastur.

The accused were represented by Mr. B. J. Desai assisted by Mr. S. G. Velinker. Mr. Shamdasani, appeared in person.

Opening his case anew the complainant said that in the balance sheet of the Bank dated 30th June, 1925, debts considered to be bad or doubtful were shown as 'nil'. Complainant said that the statement was absolutely false. Again the statement showing Rs. 5 lakhs as bad or doubtful debt in the balance sheet of December 31, 1925, was false in as much as the actual bad debt on that date according to the complainant, was over Rs. 25 lakhs.

Mr. Shamdasani was formally sworn in and evidence was recorded.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE SUNNI LEADER

The Mabtil milad and Dooah ceremony was performed last night at 10 p.m. in the Juma Musjid. The Juma Musjid with all its lights on looked magnificient and the big hall was full inspite of the heavy rain, including His Holiness Pir Sayed Ibrahim Saifuddin and Pir Sayed Salhe Sahib, Sheikh Abdul Qasim Headshia Mujtahid, representative of the Afghan consulate and all the eminFent men and heads of the different Muslim countires ulemas and Saadats living in Bombay. Every one present was touched by the touching recital of the Holy Quran of Kari Mohamad Ali and Kari Sayed Ahmed. The Imams of the different Mosques in Bombay gave Holy Quranic recitation and Bombay had seldom witnessed such a treat. At the conclusion the whole congregation joined fervently in prayers for the respected head of the Kadri Gilni Family. The Ziarat ceremony will be uerformed in the Juma Musjid at 9 a.m. to-day. This evening all the City Mosques will hold seperate majalis.

MR. KELKAR AS CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During this month, the various Provincial Congress Committees will be asked to nominate names for the Congress Presidentship. Dame rumour says that Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Dr. M. A. Ansari are in the running Personally I, like to advance the claims of Mr. Kelkar. It must be remembered, Mr. Kelkar would have been the President of the Cawnpore Congress, had not the nation desired to pay a compliment to Mrs Sarojini Naidu, for her services in South Africa.

To elect Mr. Kelkar means a compliment to Maharashtra, which has struggled hard for Indian Nationalism during the last five decades. Maharastrians like the late Mr. Gokhale, Chandavarker and Mudholkar were given this unique honour but it was not a compliment to Nationalist Maharashtra. Lok. Tilak was elected to preside over the Delhi Congress of 1918, but he was not in this country to fill the chair. I believe, now is the time when Mr. Kelkar should be chosen for this great honour.

Mr. Kelkar has put in Service at great sacrifice for the national cause for the last 35 years. He now rightly occupies the gadi of the late Lokmanya. Since the inauguration of the Non-Co-operation Movement, he has been the constant and convinced opponent of the Gandhi programme and is before the public as the man, who first sponsored the Swaraj Party and now the Responsive Co-operation Party. He has the courage of his conviction and has remained and is, the undoubted leader of greater Maharastra. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar very recently said to me that it is impossible for any great man to deprive Mr. Kelkar of his leadership in Maharashtra. Maharastra is so well-organised. Besides this, Mr. Kelkar is a man of original ideas, a scholar of vast reading, a classical writer and a versatile genius.

I am a Leftist and my critics will ask why as such I support Mr. Kelkar's nomination. I am fed up with the bureauchatic spirit of our leaders. I believe Mr. Kelkar is not of that type. He does not want the Congress simply for his Responsive Co-operators. He wants all to be within the Congress. He wants Congress work to be divided in departments, each branch to be taken up by that particular group, which loves a particular work. He gives equal scope to Khaddar, Council work, constructive programme, Labour Organisation, Foreign propaganda and all other allied branches. I like his principle 'Live and let live.'

Besides this he has, as I said, his own views on present-day politics, and wants to carry them out in practice. He has a scope in his province to do so. Why refuse him a chance in the National Congress?

I hope the Provincial Congress Committees will finally choose Mr. Kelkar as this year's Congress President.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, June 9.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

"OUR DUTY TO-DAY"

DESHBANDHU DAY MEETITG

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidhalya Hall to-day Thursday the 16th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Satya Deva will speak on Deshbandhu Day and our duty to-day.

DESHBANDHU ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

An appeal has been issued to the public under the signatures of Messrs. T. C. Goswami, B. N. Sasmal, B. C. Pal, S. M. Sengupta, M. Daud, Mrs. Sarladevi and other to celebrate the Deshbandhu ahniversary on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst. The appeal adds, "It is earnestly hoped that our countrymen, irrespective of caste and creed will come to-

offer respect to one of Bengal's greatest sons whose courage, patriotism and sacrifice in the country's cause will always remain a fountain of inspiration to the people of this country."

SOCIAL CLUB FOR LABOURERS

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternooh Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner reporting on the question of starting for the benefit of labourers, Clubs and other amenities, the same to be maintained out of the Fines' Fund, etc. The Commissioner said:

In most Municipal Departments, there is a considerable variety among the castes employed and this tends to bar ntimate social intercourse. The lower grades of the population in Bombay still require to be taught how to amuse themselves in a healthy fashion, and the great success already achieved in this direction by the Young Men's Christian Association with the assistance of subventions from the Corporatioh in the organised playgrounds at Mastanshah Tank and Gilder Tank gives reason to believe that similar experiments applied exclusively to Municipal labourers might develop successfully. The question has been where and how to begin. I have talked the matter over with the General Secretary of the Y.MC.A., Mr. Bryant, and selected the Municipal staff at Love Grove Pumping Station as the most suitable material for experiment. After visiting the site with me, Mr. Bryant put forward a scheme in his letter, dated 11th May 1927.

It will be seen that the initial cost will be about Rs. 800 and the recurring cost about Rs. 100 per month, i.e. Rs. 1,200 a year, of which Rs. 720 will be in respect of the part time services of a trained worker and the supervision by the Y.M.C.A. I recommend that the scheme should be tried experimentally for a year or so.

HOW TO MEET COST.

The question is how the cost should be met. There can be no objection to meeting the initial cost of Rs. 800 from the Fines' Fund. The revenue accruing to this Fund from the staff in question is probably not more than Rs. 10 per month, i.e. Rs. 120 in a year. But the Fund has accumulated in the past and even if the whole cost of maintenance at Rs. 1,200 a year for one or two years were met from the Fines' Fund, that Fund would not be unduly depleted. In my own opinioh, it would be appropriate for the Corporation to meet from the Municipal Fund the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 720 a year, as ordinary firms themselves meet the cost of welfare work on behalf of their empoyees; and if the Corporation can provide residences for its servants, there can hardly be any objection to its spending money to improve the other conditions underwich those servants live. I would, therefore, suggest that in order to give the experiment a fair chance, the Standing Committee and the Corporation should agree to meet the expenditure of Rs. 720 from th Municipal Fund fr a period of 2 years at least leaving th einitial cost of Rs. 800 plus the maintenance cost of Rs. 480 a year to be met from the Fines' Fund. If, however, any objection be taken to this proposal, I would agree to the whole cost being met from the Fines' Fund provisionally for a period of 2 years. In any case, I would ask for geheral approval to these proposals.

The matter was referred to the Establishment Committee for report.

A protest meeting was held at Kirkee against the Government's decision to exclude Jains, Budhists and Sikhs from the Cantonment Municiapl Electoral Role and classifying them in other classes. A Committee of seven was formed to approach the Government and do everything necessary in the matter.—Free Press.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 14.

July	16.53 plus .19
October	16.88 plus .25
December	17.12 plus .29
January	17.18 plus .28
March	17.34 plus .28
Middling Spot	16.80 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 14.

July	16.60 plus .33
October	16.82 plus .37
Middling Spot	16.52 plus .32

NEW YORK.

New York, June 14.

New York, 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.37
October	16.70
January	16.99
New York, Noon Call.	
July	16.37
October	16.71
January	16.98
New Orleans, 9 a.m.	
July	16.46
October	16.65

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, June 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 14.

Scinde, Good	7.10—25
" Fully Good	7.30—25
" Fine	7.50—25
Bengal, Good	7.10—25
" Fully Good	7.30—25
" Fine	7.50—25
Oomra, Good	7.50—25
" Fully Good	7.75—25
" Fine	8.00—25
Broach, Good	7.50—25
" Fully Good	7.80—25
" Fine	8.10—25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 14.

June	16.49 plus .12
July	16.49 plus .12
August	16.52 plus .12

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

TO BE REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office will shortly be removed to Hari Building, opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

September	16.58 plus .12
October	16.75 plus .12
November	16.67 plus .12
December	16.81 plus .12
January	16.65 plus .13
February	16.65 plus .13
March	16.64 plus .17
April	16.64 plus .17
May	16.64 plus .17
June	16.64 plus .17
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	16.95—25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 14.

June	8.68—.05
July	8.73—.05
August	8.76—.05
September	8.83—.05
October	8.90—.05
November	8.91—.05
December	8.94—.05
January	8.95—.06
February	8.96—.06
March	9.01—.06
April	9.02—.06
May	9.05—.06
June	9.05—.06
Middling Spot	8.95—.25

LINSEED.

London, June 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers June-July	£18-8-9
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£18-14-3
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, Shipment, Hull, Paid, July-Aug.	£16-7-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Nominal, June-July	£19-5-0

COFFEE.

New York, June 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14-13|16

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.	
Jan.-Mar. per cwt.	15|0
July-Sept. per cwt.	14|10-1|2
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	14|10-1|2
C. and F. Bombay, July-Sept. per cwt.	15|0-1 4
C. and F. Karachi, July-Sept., per cwt.	15|1

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot, Buyers	1|6

HEAVY SHOWERS IN BOMBAY

RLY SERVICES DISLOCATED

The whole of Tuesday night it was raining cats and dogs.

The rain did not abate on Wednesday. The whole day there were heavy showers. The skies were very thickly clouded and there was sufficient humidity in the atmosphere.

Streets in Girgaum, Nal Bazar, Chakla, Madhav Bag, Thakurdwar, Nagpada, and Madanpura and several other places were flooded with knee-deep water and consequently there was great hindrance to the traffic. The low-lying tracts of Lower Parel, Elphinstone Road and Dadar were veritable streamlets.

Railway stations had also floods of water on the rails and the result was that the timings of trains were badly affected.

At Nal Bazar the flood was so big that in the early hours of mornings the train traffic had to be held over.

The rain showed no signs of abatement in the night. It had instead got in density.

It was a pity to see little children going to school wading through knee-deep waters with their knicker-brockens raised to the extreme bright.

Trains from far-off distances also cause a little late. The sea is extremely stromy and a chilly wind is blowing over the city.

DROWNED IN A WATER DITCH

Sonabai a three years old girl residing at Sewree was playing near her house in a pool of water accumulated by heavy showers when she slipped her foot and was drowned. Her mother some time after finding her missing made a search and found the dead body in the ditch.

At the inquest held by the Coroner in both the cases the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY RIOTS IN BARODA.

WITNESSES THREATENED WITH LIFE

BARODA, June 15.

Persons who gave evidence of the prosecution in the case in which 26 Muslims are being charged for rioting and causing grievous hurt in connexion with the Shivaji Ter-centenary day celebrations procession fracas, have received threatening letters warning them that their lives are in danger.

Mr. G. M. Tambe, a High Court pleader and Prof. Manik Rao of the Jumadas Vyamshala, among others, are the recepients of such threats. The Police are investigating into the affair.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

June 15.

Previous Closing Rate	16.53
To-day's Opening Rate	16.60
Difference	plus 07
To-day's Closing Rate	16.70
Difference	plus 17

LIVERPOOL.

June 15.

Previous Closing Rate	8.73
To-day's Opening Rate	8.83
Difference	plus 10
To-day's Closing Rate	8.86
Difference	plus 13
Broach—July expectations	Rs. 335-8-0

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot, Sellers	1|6-1|8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Buyers	1|6
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Sellers	1|6-1|8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.97
T.T. Madrid on London	28.19
T.T. Milan on London	87.65
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 14.

Demand Bills	485.34

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 14.

	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1|2
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3|8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13|32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5

LONDON METALS.

London, June 14.

Copper, English Best Selected	£58-5|8
Copper, Braziers	£69-3|4
Yellow Metal	£64-1 4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-3|4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-3|4
Tin English Infots	£292

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IMPORTANT NOTE.—The College will remove to the New premises in 80, Esplanade Road, about 20th June, 1927, which are being specially fitted up.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY JUNE 16, 1927.

FROM PILLAR TO POST.

There was recently held in London under the chairmanship of Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, a Conference of the official representatives from the British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. Such a Colonial Conference was the first of its kind and the Tory newspapers vied with one another in fulsome congratulations to Mr. Amery for carrying out the great "imperial idea" of asking the official representatives of these territories to deliberate at the very centre of the Empire in order to co-ordinate British Imperial policy in these "far-flung outposts of the Empire." "It is all to the good", said a Tory journal, "that from time to time those responsible for the administration of the native territories of the Empire should have an opportunity not only of exchanging ideas between themselves and with their official superiors, but also by the mere fact of their meeting in conclave, of impressing upon the British public the importance of the work in which they are engaged." Before the Conference was held, non-official British representatives for the Crown Colonies and Protectorates and Mandated Territories were, indeed, busy impressing upon the British public what was being done to advance the cause of Britain, that is, of British capitalism in those areas. Mayor Walsh of Taganyika in full agreement with Lord Delamere and other White settlers in East Africa was in London advocating the great scheme of an East African Federation and asking stay-at-home Britishers that they should not lose the opportunity of profiting by the settlement projects on a large scale which the co-ordinated activities of the Federation would make practicable.

This was "all to the good" for the White settlers. The Colonial Conference obliged them by even passing a resolution favouring a federation of East African territories and the establishment of non-official European majorities in the Legislatures of these territories. Even Tanganyika, which according to International law is a mandated territory, is to come under the Federation, the British idea of a mandated territory being evidently a conquered territory. But such a federation means the concentration of all political power in the hands of a handful of White settlers who can lord it over the Natives whose views of what European domination means to them are vividly expressed in the article by an African published on this page. The only fly in the ointment is the presence of the Indians in these territories and they are being driven from pillar to post when they wish to complain to the Colonial Secretary that the Federation will mean their death-knell. As it is, they are being squeezed out in Kenya and Uganda in the economic field. Political power they have none. They are treated there as the Unwanteds of the Empire, members of a race who come in useful when the pioneer and arduous work of building the railways in East Africa and opening the country was to be done, but who must now be hounded out to make it easy for the White man to exploit the African Native undisturbed and unchallenged. The letter we published on Tuesday from Mr. Udani, a member of the Kenya Indian Deputation in London, should serve as an eye-opener to us in India and make us realise how serious is the menace to the peaceful and self-respecting existence of Indians in East Africa. The Indian was there long before the European trader ventured into Africa. But now he must clear out because it does not suit the White man's selfish greed to see the Indian thriving in the country.

Mr. Jivanjee, the well-known Indian leader in Kenya, tried patiently to secure interviews with the Colonial Office. The deputation he led wanted to protest against the intolerable proposal of the White settlers in Kenya that they should have a non-official majority in the Legislature of the Colony. This atrocious proposal, if agreed to by the Colonial Office, would be a direct violation of the promise made to the Indian community in Kenya by the Imperial Government in their famous White Paper of 1923 that its interests, political and economic, would not be jeopardised in any future administrative development in the Colony. In regard to the sale of particular lands that White Paper has already been set at nought by the Kenya Government, but it is scandalous that when a deputation of the Indian community goes to London it is refused an interview by the Colonial Secretary who wishes it to see first the Governor of Kenya who happens to be in London at the time. The Governor, in spite of repeated efforts on the part of the deputation to get a date fixed from him for an interview, manages to postpone giving a definite reply and only does so at a time when he is aware that the English members of Parliament whose presence the Deputation particularly requires at the interview, are obliged to absent themselves from London. Lord Winterton professes sympathy, but refuses even to recommend the Colonial Office to receive the deputation. This open hostility to the Indian deputation, while the representatives of the British settlers in Kenya were having their own way with Downing Street, can only mean that the Imperial Government are at one with Delamere, Walsh and Company in driving the Indians out of East Africa. India must refuse to take lying down this insulting manner of treating her nationals in East Africa. She must assure them that she makes their cause her own and that she will spare no efforts in advancing it.

DAS ANNIAERSVRY.

This day two years ago Deshbandhu Das passed away but the memory of his glorious public life is still green in the mind of every lover of India's freedom. The unique confidence that the country reposed in him even when he opposed or seemed to oppose one or two items of Mahatma Gandhi's programme of Non-co-operation was due, not merely to his utter selflessness nor his passionate eloquence, but mainly to his genius in discerning the trend of changing circumstances and adjusting his fighting tactics to the exigencies of the hour. To the last he was a stout Non-co-operator. But being neither doctrinaire nor demagogue, he was true to the spirit of Non-co-operation rather to an empty formula, and insisted on strenuous work instead of exploiting men's instinct for sensation. It was thus he could hold together the several units of the Congress party in his province, rally both Hindus and Muslims to his cause and give effective battle to the bureaucracy. His famous Faridpur speech bears the stamp of his wise statesmanship. Therein he stressed absolutele non-violence ,unity and constructive work among the masses and, as an aid to these, would accept even downright cooperation with Government, if that co-operation could be honourable. Since he passed away, disintegrating tendencies have wrought havoc in the Congress ranks, and empty demonstrations are replacing solid work among the masses. Those who cherish today the memory of the Deshbandhu can do nothing better than revise their methods in the terms of his Faridpur speech and unite the nation for the big battle that everybody sees to be impending.

IN WHOSE INTEREST?

The Egyptian politicians, it appears, must be thankful to the Feast of Bairam. According to a message from Cairo this auspicious occasion witnessed a fresh exchange of views between Lord Lloyd and the Egyptian Cabinet. The exchange is said to have resulted in the settling of the Anglo-Egyptian crisis. But the question is: In whose interest has the crisis been "settled"? The mentality of the present Tory Government in Britain, who have found in Lord Lloyd a spokesman quite to their liking, is hardly such as will realise the necessity of respecting the *amour propre* of the Egyptian people. The question which brought on the crisis is one in which *amour propre* counts the most. No self-respecting people, who are told that the "protectorate" forced upon them has ended and that they are free and independent, will fail to resent it when they are also informed by the Foreign Power which pretends to grant them freedom, that they are not free to control their own army. The Nationalists in Egypt are bound to feel sore over the fact that the Sardar of the Egyptian Army must be a British officer taking his orders from the British Government. If a compromise has been arrived at which will make them feel less sore it must be of a type which makes the appointment of the Sardar formally at least within the gift of the Egyptian Government. Sarawat Pasha and his Cabinet belong to a different political group than the majority in the present Egyptian legislature and their anxiety to retain office by demonstrating to the majority the possibility of patching up a compromise wit hBritain is understandable in the circumstances. But will the compromise last?

THE WORKER'S ASSURANCE.

"The Government is responsible for the destruction of the mill industry, and Labour will support the mill-owners in any movement for the well-being of the industry", so declared the members of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal in a recent meeting. This organisation of mill operatives passed resolutions at the meeting which the Government as well as the mill owners would do well to take into serious account. They indicate a realisation on the part of the men that their employers have been treated shabbily by the Government in the matter of the Tariff Board enquiry. The men are ready to assure their employers, therefore, that they will co-operate with them so long as they are not threatened with the policy, suicidal to the mill-owners themselves, of a wage-cut. The men have been assured on this point by the owners, and if, besides this assurance, the owners take care to give their employees chances of better training so as to enable them to show an increase in industrial output, there can be no doubt that masters and men can work in harmonious co-operation for the great benefit of Bombay's premier industry. If the Government will not protect you, the men say to the owners, you must protect yourselves and we shall help you in this task of self-protection which you should now shoulder. The owners will be wrong in refusing such help. As Mr. N. M. Joshi said, the workers' point of view deserves consideration at their hands. And it is a point of view not at all antagonistic to them.

THE DETERIORATION OF THE AFRICAN.

EFFECT OF EUROPEAN DOMINATION.

(BY AN AFRICAN.)

A Rhodesian Native in a letter to the "Bulavayo Chronicle" on the subject of "Deterioration of the African" discussed recently the subjects of poverty and perplexity which he believes have followed the advent of the Europeans and their civilisation. The letter runs as follows:—

"Might I ask you to kindly spare me space in your valuable newspaper to express my views in connection with the present controversy on native deterioration. Men who have had long experience among natives have written much on the question, but so far there has not appeared anything which might show the purely native outlook on this serious matter, and I hope that your readers may welcome a few lines from one who has not only long experience among natives but who is a native born and bred in the land, who looks on the subject with the eyes and feelings of a native.

POVERTY AND PERPLEXITY.

To my own way of thinking, there are two facts which must be especially stressed. I may introduce them as the two P's—poverty and perplexity. A little study will show that these two have had their advent among native peoples simultaneously with the advent of the White man. Not that there was no poverty prior to his advent on the one hand and not that many natives have gathered wealth since his arrival on the other (those natives who have become wealthy under the White man can hardly be said to deteriorate). In connection with the primitive native system of Government there was much of undesirable harshness. Although the Government system was based on heathen lines, there were provisions to meet the demands of the people. These enabled the native to surmount his difficulties. To-day he has ground, often less ground, than he had before. The fact is that his old Government system has been completely broken in his hand. The White people demand that he should be dressed. Often the law denies him his medicines which before he could use freely; it imposes fees and taxation on him. In a word, his wants which are due to his contact with the White man are daily increasing. Yet, those responsible for such increase contribute less to the meeting of those needs than his old chief did before.

WHITES TAKE MUCH AND GIVE NOTHING.

The second P—perplexity. The White people appear always to him to take much and give nothing. True, he has protection and many benefits, but the native in question—the native who is deteriorating—seldom thinks on these benefits as a balance on what he has lost. His experience is that the demands are on the increase while his resources to meet these remain unchanged. This is a further cause of perplexity. The missionary has been broadcasting the word of God in the land. This is being followed with good results. What further perplexes the native is that White people do not work together the work of Christianising the native. There is a section of White people who oppose missions, yet while anti-missionary in views, are Christians in lives. Is it not their obvious duty to do to others as they would like others to do to them? One anti-missionary in your paper tells of his grandfather having preached for a long time, getting no converts, then turning a trader. No doubt, the pulpit has ruined many a good trader. The post seems easy and preaching seems an easy way of getting a comfortable livelihood. But this is all a mistake.

IS THE WHITE MAN TRUE TO HIS RELIGION?

To the argument that because it took 2,000 years for White people to ascend to their present stage, it, therefore, must take the native a much longer time, I simply refer such conclusions to the progressing Negro in America. Even here, in our country, there are natives who have got so much mechanical aptitude as to be able to assemble a motor car. How many years the White people have been in this country? I do not think it is wise to expect natives to invent motor cars, etc., wherens motor cars have already been invented. Again, there is much being said about native labour. It seems that the minds of some White people are inclined to think that natives should be forced to work. If the White people want to make the native a true citizen with independent discipline, they must give them true Christianity, sound intellectual training and good industrial teaching. This, of course, could only be done if the White man is true to his religion. If White people intend to raise the black man, they should first of all overlook the fear that if the native is properly taught, he would in process of time become the employer and his master the employee. Because, even if that happens, history would approve of it."

PARSI CALENDAR REFORM

(From a Parsi Correspondent.)

There are certain matters which concern individual communities alone in India. The general public have nothing to do with them. They are domestic problems. They are like household affairs which interest the home exclusively and nobody else. Such parochial questions, therefore, are best discussed in the community by its acknowledged organs. This rule of decent reticence is violated at times by Anglo-Indian newspapers. Latterly they have grown desparate by the rivalry with indigenous journals. Men and matters are commented on at which they did not care to sniff before. Anything now is grist to their mill. It is a handsome compliment to the Indian-edited English press. In its hunt however for "copy" the Anglo-Indian sheet is not nice about landing in ridicule a small community or its dunderpated chiefs.

NOT A VITAL PROBLEM.

The Parsis have been recently again wrangling over their calendar. It is a fresh irruption for the seventy-second time during the last exactly hundred years. They have had sufficient heads cracked and ample dissensions created in the happy interval. In these days of national and international activities communal calendar reforms are not of vital moment. If a section of the Parsis only saw beyond their nose or the diminutive orbit of their communal interests, they would find that every nation, every race, every tribe on earth, has its insoluble calendar difficulties. In India, for instance, the Hindus themselves have a variety of systems. The Jains celebrate their sacred feasts some times on different dates in a single village. Ultimately, they are all verging towards the Christian reckoning, not out of abstract love for Christ, but out of very vivid regard for self and immediate mundane concerns. It has been abundantly realized by those who have studied the reckoning with patience and profundity that a reduction of the calendar to solar perfection is well nigh impossible, that Parsi leaders in the 20th Christian century ought to be far more advantageously employed than in splitting theological hair, that a half way house which a zealous cabal obstinately wants to erect will be acceptable neither to the orthodox, nor to the reformer, nor certainly to God Almighty but will give rise to a third schism of milk-and-water cretal convictions and lukewarm religious faith.

A QUESTIONNAIRE.

I have before me the questionnaire drawn up by the Parsi Panchayat in this connection. It easily takes the cake for unadulterated silliness. If anybody wanted to take off the leaders of the Parsis he would have had excellent material out of which to make a smart and justifiable "copy." Now that the "Times of India" has acquieseed in covering one's community with ridicule, one may as well point to the mediaeval puerilities to which their chiefs have descended. Look, for instance, at Question No. 10. "Were not the Khyarismi and Sughdhi Zoroastrians performing their ceremonies according to a different calendar? Were their ceremonies for that reason invalid, that it to say, 'do you really believe that they were not recognised by God?'" Question No. 11. "According to different creeds ceremonies are performed for the last several hundred years. Do you really believe that those ceremonies are not valid, that is to say not recompensed by God?

The poetry little thing was originally drawn up in Gujarati. The English version, of course, un-intentionally, conceals the grossness of the original sin of stupidity, spares the Parsis and deprives the non-Parsis of unearned diversion.

In the 20th century, the shining lights of my community are absorbed in the contemplation of what was registered in Heaven as agreeable to God Almighty a thousand years ago. If the Anglo-Indian papers are so solicitous about Parsi affairs, let them translate the stuff about religion, religious history, religious rites, religious traditions, religious prayers; and Heaven alone knows what not religious, with which two thirds of the columns of their communal papers are filled week in and week out. Meanwhile, unemployment's formidable spectre stares thirty per cent of them in the face and economic degradation of the community, coupled with the indifference of the Government, has insured their position among the depressed classes, not in a century, but a generation, probably in the life time of the sages presiding over calendar reforms.

I have touched upon the question only to show the desparate straits to which the Anglo-Indian papers are reduced for copy. I have no stomach for kicking up the dust again.

Notes of the Day.

Hard Up.

Even from the carefully vague statement made by the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons in regard to the situation in China, it is evident that Britain's friend Chang Tso-lin is hard up for allies. Yen Hai-Shan, the Military Governor of Shansi, has declared his allegiance to the Nationalists. Chiang Kai-shek, Britain's possible friend but equally possible enemy, keeps his own counsel, and is no hurry to ally himself with Chang Tso-lin. The Nationalists are advancing from the South and they intend to make a big dash towards the Tientsin-Pukow line, the most vulnerable spots in the Chung-Tso-lin line of defence. The new Japanese Premier declared sometime ago that Japan intended the strengthen her military position in Northern China, but her military reinforcements are of no use to the Mukden War-lord unles they are allowed to fight on his behalf against the Southern armies. Japan is far too shrewd to contemplate giving them such permission. So the situation in China is that the Kuomintang is slowly but steadily increasing its military power and prestige, and the Foreign Powers can only snap their fingers hoping for schisms within Nationalist ranks.

Women Volunteers for China.

A pleasing feature of our public life in recent times is the prominent part that Indian women take in almost all our national activities. It is not that they merely grace public meetings or do a little talking. Unknown to the public a number of women volunteers have done pretty efficient work at Congress sessions and at lesser conferences. Who would have ordinarily expected that any Indian woman would volunteer to join the proposed Medical Mission to China? Yet, Dr. Hardikar informs us, several women have offered to join the Mission, including a Parsi lady and a Maratha lady forty-five years old. This is very gratifying indeed; and Mrs. Sunyatsen, who is expected shortly to visit India to study Indian conditions, will be highly delighted if the Mission could find room for two or three women volunteers. Meanwhile, the general public, which has the lighter task of finding a few thousands for the Mission, should do its part expeditionsly. The Mission is no common undertaking, it has a national and even international importance. It is not proper to delay the Mission on merely financial grounds. We would like to know what the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is doing to collect the quota fixed for the City.

Loss to British Humour.

In the death of Jerome K. Jerome England has lost, perhaps, her greatest exponent of middle class humour. If Mr. Pett Ridge makes an instructive appeal to the lower middle classes in England, Mr. Jerome's writing enjoy a singularly wide popularity in the stratum of English Society just higher than the lower middle classes. The outstanding thing about Mr. Jerome was that his fund of humour did not show signs of drying up even after thirty years of strenuous literary activity as a novelist, dramatist and writer of those droll happenings to droll people in whom he managed to make millions of readers perennially interested. Years ago Mr. Jerome started a weekly paper in collaboration with Mr. H. G. Wells, but the venture did not succeed. Journalism was not his 'metier'.

Compulsory Health Insurance.

The International Labour Canference at Geneva adopted the principle of making it obligatory for the States which are members of the International Labour Organisation to introduce compulsory insurence for industrial and commercial workers. The report laid before the Conference by the International Labour Office showed that three-fourths of the Governments had replied in favour of such compulsory insurence in answer to a questionnaire sent out in regard to the subject. These Governments will now no doubt ratify the Convention arrived at by the Conference. This is, indeed, a great step forward in securing amelioration in the conditions of life of the working classes. The Government of India who always boast that they are prompt in carrying out the decisions of the International Labour Conference, should now take early steps to establish compulsory insurance schemes for workers. In this country the State can tackle a problem of such vast dimensions and it must be tackled in a comprehensive manner in order to be really effective.

Tale of the Unemployed.

As if by way of a reply to Mr. Walton who says there is practically no unemployment in India, Mr. Jhabvala informs us that in the dirtiest slums in Mazagaon are to be seen hundreds of unemployed seamen many of whom have been workless for nearly three years. They are described as being huddled in small dark rooms, as many as ten living in each room, 8 feet square. Mr. Jhabvala rightly attributes this unemployment among seamen to the system of recruiting seamen through brokers, a system that has been condemned by the International Labour Conference. We would like to know what the Government intend doing to relieve this kind of unemployment. Mr. Jhabvala also informs us of about 150 men unemployed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops at Lower Parel. All these, we understand, are old servants of the Company and are let adrift for want of enough work for them at present. The Workshops engage no less than 6000 men who work at high pressure, and the Railway Agent, if he means, should not find it hard to distribute the 150 men over the many departments of the Workshops. This would be a relief to all workmen and a boon to the 150 old servants of the Company.

CULTIVATE RELIGION OF PATRIOTISM"

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN MYSORE.

TRIBUTE TO MAHARAJA

MYSORE, June 15.

"If I am true to my profession, I assure you I cannot but desire the wellbeing of all Indians to whatever religion they may belong. I honour a Moslem if he be a true Moslem, a Hindu if he be a true Hindu and a Christian if he be a true Christian. I want every son of India to cultivate and practice the religion of patriotism", said Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressing a large cosmopolitan gathering which included the Dewan, high officals of the State and members of the Mysore Legislature last evening at Rangacharlu Hall.

TRIBUTE TO MYSORE MAHARAJA.

Pandit Malaviya paid a tribute of praise to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore whose one concern in life was the general prosperity, happiness and contentment of his subjects and emphasised the need for trust and wholehearted co-operation of the people to make the efforts of His Highness' Government fully fruitful.

APPEAL TO NON-BRAHMINS.

The Pandit deplored the existence of Brahmin-Non-Brahmin differences and in appealing for harmony and fellow-feeling said that non-Brahmins should have every opportunity for self-development. Every man of intelligence of whatever caste, class or community, he said, is an item of national asset and should be encouraged to rise to his highest and contribute his best to the fortune and good name of the common motherland.

Addressing the non-Brahmins he said by the virtue of traditional culture intelligence and long inherited religious and spiritual learning the Brahmin should also be regarded by his fellow communities as a national asset. The Pandit concluded with a personal note of appeal for greater encouragement in the states to the Sanskrit culture and for a furtherance of the constructive programme of charka, handspinning and other cottage industries.

Pandit Malaviya had a long interview with His Highness the Maharaja and Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dewan, and is visiting the heads of orthodox Hindu institutions to discuss with them the problem of untouchability.

PANAGAL ON JOINT ELECTORATES

SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE IN ELECTIONS

MADRAS, June 14.

Presiding over the Bakr'Id celebrations organised by the Young Men's Crescent Society, the Rajah of Panagal spoke about joint electorates.

He said opinion on the subject was divided. But as joint electorates were admitted to be the right form of elec, torates were admitted to be the right form of electorates, they had to approach the question with bias in favour of that form. It was possible to provide safeguards against disadvantage of minority communities being compelled to seek election through joint electorates. He suggested that there should be proportional representation through single transferable vote and until better relations prevailed, there should not only be reservation of seats in the legislatures but also in all branches of public service.

SAFEGUARDS.

The first safeguard would enable the candidates most popular with his community to secure a decent number of first preferences thus ensuring a good chance of succeee. If the majority community was to concentrate on a member of the minority community not popular, it did so at the riskk of losing one of its own candidates.

a check on abuse of official influence. If competent men in a community could not be found in the particular province, they should be imported from other province.--Free Press

PATEL LUNCHES WITH VISCOUNT HALIFAX

WELCOME BY LEEDS INDIANS

LONDON, June 15.

The Hon. Mr. Patel lunched at Hickleton with aged Viscount Halifax whom Mr. Patel later described as "the finest man I ever met." Afterwards he motored to Leeds where he was welcomed by twenty-five Indian residents in spacious grounds of Templenewsam Mansion which Lord Irwin donated to the people of Leeds in 1922. Mr. Patel returns to London tomorrow.—Reuter.

RUPTURE BETWEEN ALBANIA & YUGO-SLAVIA.

CONSULS LEAVE TO THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES

LONDON, June 15.

Belgrade.--Complete rupture of relations between Yugo-Slavia and Albania has been reached. The Albanian Minister has received his passports and he leaves immediately. Yugo-Slav Consuls have been instructed to leave Albania.—Reuter.

MR. PATEL'S DEPUTATION TO NAGPUR

CAUSES OF MIS-APPREHENSION

CONGRESS SECRETARY S STATEMENT

MADRAS, June 15.

The General Secretary of the Congress has issued the following statement:—

The communication of the Nagpur Congress Secretary stating that no letter or telegram from Mr. Vallabhai Patel was received by him or his committee is likely to create misapprehensions as to what has actually taken place with reference to the action taken on the Working Committee's resolution deputing Mr. Patel to enquire and report on the Nagpur Satyagraha activities. It is therefore necessary to set out what actually happened on this matter subsequent to Mr. Patel's appointment. It is contained in the letter addressed by Mr. Patel to the President in the following terms.

CAN'T WAIT INDEFINITELY.

"On being informed of my appointment by the Working Committee to enquire and report on the affairs at Nagpur I wired to you immediately of my inability to undertake the responsibility. As, however, you insisted that I should accept the appointment and proceed to Nagpur I made all arrangements to go there. Then my attention was drawn to a letter from an Andhra A.I.C.C. member questioning the wisdom and proprietory of my appointment on the ground of my being a follower of Mahatmaji whose views were already pronounced. This gentleman proceeded straight to Nagpur from Bombay and addressed some public meetings, reports of which were also shown to me. On account of these facts I thought it my duty to ascertain the views of the Nagpur workers before going there and hence addressed a letter to the President of Provincial Congres Committee requesting him to enquire from them whether they desired that I should make enquiry and report, and also fix a date in the first week of June and

SITE FOR DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Corporation agreed to grant five natas of land at Kalighat burning ghat site where the remains of Deshbandhu were cremated, for erection of a memorial to Deshbandu Das, the foundation of which will be laid to-morrow.

A memorial committee consisting of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Sir Provosh Mitter and others has already been formed for the purpose.—Free Press.

inform me immediately. As no reply was received, I wired to the President intimating that my going to Nagpur depended entirely on the reply asked for and requested him to reply by wire. He wrote to me saying that he had informed the Secretary Nagpur Congress Committee and handed over my correspondence to him as the movement was organised and was being conducted under control of that committee, and that he would wire to me on receiving reply from them. After waiting for such long time for some reply I have now definitely decided not to go there as I cannot afford to wait indefinitely and as I do not think it proper to force myself upon them against their wish, and have wired to you accordingly."

TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

The above letter explains the telegram which was received by the President a few daygs ago and which appeared in the Press from Ahmedabad as follows:—

"As the Nagpur Congress Nagar Committee has not given any reply to my letter or telegram, I have regretfully decided not to go there. Please make such other arrangements as may be considered necessary. Letter follows."

On receipt of this telegram the Secretary wired immediately to Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee as follows:—

"Vallabhai Patel wires that his letter to you had not been replied. Hence not proceeding to Nagpur. Please write me a full detailed report of the situation there immediately enabling the Working Committee to take further action."

NO WIRE FROM MR. PATEL.

It is in reply to this that the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee Secretary wired back as follows:—

"Your wire. No letter or telegram from Vallabhai Patel to me or my committee. Nagpur Nagar Congres Committee Executive resolved by majority on third June that it should immediately take in hand non-violent movement of the Arms Act disobedience at present going on in Nagpur, and that it should help this Satyagraha in all ways possible, and that it should appoint a sub-committee for this purposes consisting of Messrs. Ruikumar, Dhawale and Tijare with full powers to co-opt. No action has yet been taken on the resolution, but the Nagar General Body meeting has been called on 15th June to consider the resolution. Mr. Tijare, Principal, Tilak Vidyalaya is in charge of the Satyagraha Movement."

The General Secretary has also sent the following wire to the Secretary, C. P. (Marathi) Provincial Congress Committee:—

"Have wired Nagpur Committee for full report regarding Satyagraha. Also please send your report immediately."

It will thus be seen that misapprehension has arisen from the fact that Mr. Vallabhai Patel had not addressed Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee directly, but through the President of the Provincial Congress Committee who had informed that he had communicated his request and handed over the correspondence concerned to the Secretary, Nagpur Nagar Committee. Full reports called for are awaitted with a view to taking such further action as may be found necessary.—Free Press.

NO CHANCE FOR CONTENTIOUS BILLS.

AGENDA OF SIMLA SESSIONS

NATIONAL DEMAND NOT TO BE DEBATED?

PROSPECTS OF RESERVE BANK BILL.

SIMLA, June 15.

The agenda of the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly is misleading. Owing to the Simla session technically being a constinuation of the Delhi session, the Legislative Department have compiled all the resolution, bills etc., of which notice had been given in the last session. The Simla session, at a liberal estimate, will not have, more than twenty working days of the Assembly. Of this, the unofficial members will count themselves fortunate, if they can secure allotment of three days at least for unofficial business including bills as well as resolutions.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

There are two unconcluded unofficial debates which will take precedence in unofficial business. One is the debate on the resolution of Mr. S N. Haji on the question of Banking and suggesting a banking enquiry. The other is the debate oh the first reading of Sir Harisingh Gour's Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee. After disposing off these two unconcluded debates, there would be very little time left for the transaction of any contentious unofficial business as the formulation of the national demand re-opening of the question of political prisoners etc. As far as the question of the national demand is concerned, it is understood, the party leaders still adhere to the view that the debate is not to be raised until the Hindu-Muslim pourparlours have reached successful conclusion.

DUTY ON MACHINERY.

The only legislative measure which the Government are sure to bring before the Assembly at Simla is the legislation necessary to give effect to their decision to abolish with effect from 1st October the present 2 1|2 per cent duty on machinery and mill stores. The Reserve Bank Bill looms large in the horizon but it will be difficult to say till the last moment as to whether the Government will go forward with the Bill as it emerges from the Joint Select Committee. It was considered a strategic victory fo r the Government when they persuaded the Assembly wearied with its repeated defeats on the ratio bill to agree without opposition to the proposal of a Joint Select Committee. It was understood that a Joint Select Committee in which the upper house will have equal representation with the Assembly will assure to the Government a majority in the Committee. That assumption had been falsified at Bombay and it is considered likely that the popular party in the Joint Select Committee, anxious as they are to do nothing that will wreck the chances of the Bill entirely, will be able to assert themselves on the main issues namely the State Bank issue and the right of the legislature to be represented on the Governing Body. Whitehall and Simla are known to be not in entire agreement over the Reserve Bank scheme and the popular changes effected and threatened to be effected make it difficult for anyone to forecast as to whether or not the Finance Member will throw up the sponge and resolve to withdraw the bill even in the final stages of the Committee. The Finance Member, it is believed, is anxious to pilot the Reserve Bank Bill through as he considers it the coping stone on his aim to give India, what he is never tried of saying 'financial autonomy.'

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL.

MOVE TO REDUCE NUMBER OF SESSIONS.

LONDON, June 14.

Sir Austin Chamberlain, who is presiding over the present session of the League Council, yesterday gave reasons for the suggestion made by him at the March meeting that that Council should meet three instead of four times, annually. Sir Austin Chamberlain assured the Council that he would not have introduced this suggestion had he thought it would, in any way, impair the influence, authority or usefulness of the League. The Council was now an established feature of international life and its work was becoming less and less complex. It was reasonable to hope that the number of questions for consideration would diminish rapidly he felt therefore that no interet would suffer from a reduced number of session annually.

On the contrary if a reduction in the number of meetings would confirm the growing practice of foreign Ministers to attend in person then his proposal would certainly be to the advantage of the League. The question was adjourned until September when it can have the attention not only of the Assembly but of the New Council which it directly affects.

The "Times" cities as a confirmation of Sir Austin Chamberlain's argument the fact that yesterday's agenda was completed by the Council in the morning leaving the rest of the day available for Committee work. Five European countries, Britain France, Germany, Poland and Belgium, are represented at the session by their Ministers.—B. O. W.

CONVERSION OF FLOATING DEBT.

FRANCE TO ISSUE NEW BOND

PARIS, June 14.

The Havas Agency says:—

A decree authorizes the issue of six per cent. bonds, repayable in fifty years, designed for the conversion of floating debt. The date of the opening of subscriptions and the price of the issue will be fixed later.—Reuter's Special.

"EXECUTED WHILE INSANE."

FINNISH GOVT.'S PROTEST

LONDON, June 14

Helsingfors.—Notwithstanding the inclusion of Mr. Elvengren in the list of persons excuted at Moscow a trustworthy source at Moscow telegraphs the gruesome account of Mr. Elvengren's death some time ago after being tortured by Cheka. Hewas taken to the mortuary vault in the prison and chained to the corpse for five days. Elvengren's mind was unhinged and he was exxcuted while insane. The Finnish Government has formally protested to Moscow demanding explanation for Mr. Elvengren's exeution.—Reuter.

VOIKOV MURDER TRIAL

RUSSIAN DEPUTY INVITED TO ATTEND

LLONDON, June 14.

Moscow.—At the invitation of the Polish extraordinary court, M. Rosengolz has gone to Warsaw to attend the trial of Kowerda in connection with the assassination of M. Voikkov.—Reuter.

ERADICATING TRADITION

ADVOCACY OF MODERN METHODS

LONDON, June 14.

Fagan continued that there must be tendency towards mixed farming together with the utilisation of modern methods of agriculture and the establishment of subsidiary interests before there could be any hope of great improvement in the economic conditions and social reform, and consequential increased demand for products. He drew the attention to the religious and social traditions, standing in the way of mixed farming, but added that education and wider external, social, moral and economic contacts were gradually relaxing some of these trammels and it might be anticipated that economic necessity would play an important part in eradicating the tradition.—Reuter.

FROM BARON TO VISCOUNT

LORD BYNG CREATES A SENSATION

CALCUTTA, June 15.

According to the London correspodent of "The Statesman" Lord Byng has created a sensation by refusing to pay fees involved by his elevation from a Baron to a Viscount, giving rise to a moot point whether he can assume his Viscountcy.

Among others Lord Oxford and Asquith. Lord Balfour, Lord Chelmsford and Lord Birkenhead were granted remissions of their fees by the State.—Free Press.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST RUSSIA.

SECRET MEETING AT GENEVA.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED?

LONDON, June 15.

Geneva.—What are described as Locarno discussions arranged at short notice and conducted privately at Sir Austen, Chamberlain's room at his hotel have greatly intrigued the journalists attendihg the League Council, Briand Vandervelde, Stresemann, Scialoja and Ishii were present at the Conference which lasted two hours. Ministers who are exceedingly reticent as to what transpired will meet again to-morrow.

Paris.—Newspapers declare that th Russian problem was considered at yesterdoy's private discussions at Geneva. The French correspondents in this connection discredit the possibility of Anglo-Franco-German alliance against Soviet. Petit Journals correspondent declares that there is possibility of an international conference being held to consider the Russian question.—Reuter.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE

LONDON, June 14.

Geneva.—At the Labour Conference on the ground that the draft questionnaire regarding the freedom of Association has been amended by Governments and that protection has not been afforded to workers' rights, the Workers' Delegates voted against the questionnaire which was rejected by 54 votes to 42. The resolution was finally adopted by 50 votes to 42 to refer the subject back to the Committee with a view to reaching a compromise between the views

DANGER TO RHODESIAN INDIANS.

IMPLICATIONS OF LICENSING BILL

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, cabling to "The Statesman" from Cape Town, says:

A serious danger threatens the Rhodesian Indians owing to the Draft Licensing Bill, which contains a clause to the effect that "the Municipal Council may refuse a license if it is not satisied that the value of the surrounding property will not be depreciated."

Since the Municipal Council is composed of European businessmen, who universally hold that the presence of Indian shops is likely to depreciate the neighbouring property, this negative clause is regarded by Indians as the thin end of the wedge and camouflaging of commercial segregation.

One Bulamayo Municipal Councillor has already suggested segregation.—Free Press.

of workers and employers.—Reuter's Special.

TRADE UNION BILL

REACHES FINAL STAGE

LONDON, June 15.

The Committee stage of the Trade Union Bill has been completed in the House of Commons under the guillotine of time limitation. In response to Conservative views, Sir Aruthur Steel Maitland undertook to consider the creation of a Committee to see how the existing conciliation machinery could be improved in the case of vital industries.—Reuter.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE AFTER JUMP

LONDON, June 15.

Paris.—D'Oisy after leaving Le Bourget, flew two miles barely topping trees when he decided to land which was successfully effected but the under-carriage, later, collapsed. The aviators jumped as petrol exploded and miraculously escaped. They rolled on the ground to extinguish the clothes which were i nflames. Their hair was singed but they were otherwise unharmed. D'Oisy's first question after the accident was "When can I have another machine?"—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS OF D'OISY'S CRASH

HIS OBVIOUS DIFFICULTIES

LONDON, June 14.

Paris..—Two miles after, starting from Le Bourget to India D'Oisy who was accompanied by Gouin crashed on the road. The machine caught flames, but the airmen escaped.

D'Oisy had obvious difficulty in rising, and was handicapped by the weight of five thousand litres of petrol, which upon the crash, shot up in a column of flame which was visible at Le Bourget. Help was immediately forthcoming, but the air-

BATES' BRILLIANT BATTING

SMITH SCORES 294

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON June 14.

Warkickshire versus Kent:—Kent won on the first innings. Warwick 285 and 345 for three and declared (Smith 132, Bates 144), Kent 328 and 80 for one.

Yorkshire versus Sussex:—Sussex won on the first innings. Sussex 307 and 92 for two. Yorkshire 260 and 323 for five, and declared (Holmes 70, Sutelifce 64, Leyland 91, not out.)

Lancashire versus Surrey:—Lancashire won on the first innings. Surrey 376 and 91 for three. Lancashire 522 for nine and declared (Iddon 113, Green 72, Geary 5 for 102).

The following is the order of the first five players to complete a thousand runs in the season:—Hammond, Hallows, Sandham, Hendren and Shepherd.

LEYLAND'S FAULTLESS INNINGS.

Somerset's first victory was due to Greswell, whose bowling analysis was 27.3 overs, 17 maidens, 24 runs, and six wickets. Holmes and Suteliffe scored fortieth hundred of the first wicket partnership. They added 141 to Yorkshire's score in two hours. Leyland played a faultless innings, and hit one six, and eleven times to the boundary. Bates was the fourth Warwick batsman to complete a double in his innings which lasted for 2 hours and 35 minutes and was marked by brilliant batsmanship, he hit 4 sixes and fourteen boundaries. Smith played a patchy game for ten minutes over three hours, and hitting 16 fours, and he added 294 at the second wicket. Iddon scored his initial century in first-class cricket. Lancashire declared at 3-30, and stumps were drawn at 5-15.

Notts won shortly after one. Mead gave a very plucky display and was at the wicket for five and a half hours, hitting sixteen times to the boundary. He did not give a single chance. Oxford played their final game at home, and achieved their first victory. Freshman P. Cazalet has been awarded his Blue.—Reuter's Special.

IRISH FREE STATE ELECTIONS

NEARLY FINAL POSITION OF PARTIE

LONDON, June 15.

The folowing are the final figures of the Irish Free State elections results, excluding, results for the National and Dublin Universities. It is expected that the National University will return two Government members while the third seat will be automatically alloted to the Speaker of the Dail and that Dublin will return three out of four candidates:—

Government	 45
Fianna Fail	 34
Labour	 22
Independents	 12
Farmers	 11
National League	 8
Sinn Fein	 5

GREAT COPPER COMBINE.

REGULATION OF SALE OF RAW COP PE

LONDON, June 14.

Rugby.—The formation of a company embracing a large proportion of producers of copper in the United States with the object of regulating the sale of raw copper outside that country, was the subject of questions in Parliament.

Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade said that he was aware that important European interests were parties to the arrangements, and he was informed that since its formation, the prices quoted to British consumers were frequently higher than to American consumers.

He added that he would welcome the development of Empire copper production, and in answer to a supplementary question said that there was no similarity between the control of rubber, for which prices were common to the whole world, and that of copper in which there was differentiation to prices.—B. O. W.

CAIRO TO CAPE EMPIRE AIR ROUTE

LONDON, June 14.

Rugby.—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Amery, in answer to a parliamentary question, stated that the Home Government are most anxious to promote by any means in their power the Cairo to Cape Empire air route. The matter has been the subject of consultations but no immediate announcement is expected as it has been referred for decision to the various Governments concerned.—B. O. W.

HIDEOUS MASSACRE OF WHOLE FAMILY

CALCUTTA, June 15.

A report of a hideous massacre of a whole family has been just received by the Alipore Police from the village Champatola in Barasset district, 24 Parghanas on 13th night. The police have arrested all assailants.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

1926—A QUIET YEAR.

RISE IN POLICE MORALE, DROP IN CRIME.

ABSENCE OF PATHAN SCARE AND COMMUNAL DISCORD.

In his Annual Report on the Bombay City Police for the year 1926 the Commissioner of Police observes that the year was a very quiet one from the police point of view. There were no strikes on a large scale, there was no Pathan scare, there was no communal discord, though there was so much of it elsewhere; there was no great political excitement; there was a rise in police morale and a drop in crime—on the whole, the sort of year we hope for but do not often see."

POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Political activity in Bombay during the year was at a low ebb: meetings were numerous but were, as a rule, poorly attended. Even the elections aroused much less public interest than was anticipated and served to focus public attention more on the candidates than on the policies for which they stood. The action of the Nejdis in the Hedjaz in demolishing tombs aroused some genuine feeling among the Mussalman community.

The total number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases reported during the year was 138,675 against 135,827 in 1925. The increase mainly relates to petty cases under local acts, etc. On the other hand the total number of cognisable cases reported to the Police was 95,314 against 100,629 in the previous year. It is gratifying to be able to record, says the Commissioner, another substantial fall in crime under the Indian Penal Code this year. 7954 cases were registered during 1926 as against 9,603 in 1925, a fall of 1649. This is the lowest total recorded since the year 1912. Every one of the 18 Police Stations in the City, except the Harbour Police Station, contributed to the decrease. Robberies dropped from 117 in 1925 to 81; burglaries from 1700 to 1363; thefts from 5444 to 4349 and rioting from 13 to 8. Compared with the year 1920, the present high water mark in crime, there has been a reduction of over 30 per cent.

The total number of cognisable offences under Special and Local Laws and others was 87,360 against 91,026 in 1925. A decrease of nearly 4,000 in these cases was mainly on account of the licensing of hawkers by the Municipality and an agreement by the police with the municipal authorities that the hawkers should be allowed to ply their trades in certain localities.

MURDERS AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS.

There were in all 58 cases of murder and attempted murder including 11 pending from previous years. Of these 23 ended in conviction, 7 in acquittal and 16 remained undetected. There were 14 cases of culpable homicide. Of these 7 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 1 remained undetected and 4 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 47 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 32 cases were males and 5 females. The remaining 10 were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 12 cases was jealousy, in 2 cases gain and in one case the motive was to evade arrest by the police. In the 10 infanticide cases the motive was apparently the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.

The total number of undetected cases of all classes was 3,393 against 4,207 in the preceding year. The percentage of non-detection works out at 3.52 against 4.14 in 1925.

BEGGAR PROBLEM.

During the year action was taken against 1811 professional beggars and 262 beggars were deported under section 27 (2) of the Bombay City Police Act.

The Commissioner observes:—"The present machinery for dealing with beggars is not satisfactory. Beggars are to be seen all over the city in all stages of deformity and poverty. Prosecution for beggary results generally in warning or discharge or 1 day's simple imprisonment and operations are then immediately resumed. A beggar who is convicted twice may be deported by the Commissioner of Police but deportation is generally a waste of money as the beggar comes back, and if he does the Magistrate is not ordinarily inclined to take a very severe view of his defiance of the order. The Corporation are now in correspondence with Government with a view to comprehensive measure for dealing with beggary and until some such measures are devised, I see no hope of keeping the city reasonably clear of beggars."

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognisable cases amounted to Rs. 17,24,571 as compared with Rs. 17,91,360 in the previous year. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 9,98,806 which gives a recovery percentage of 57,92 as compared with 27.23 in 1925. The amount of property stolen is the lowest since 1918 and the percentage of recovery is the highest recorded in this city since 1907.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 11,300 including 800 motor lorries. The number of taxis was 901 or an increase of 114 over last year's figure. There were 1976 motor accidents or 144 more than in the previous year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc. Out of this number 52 were fatal accidents. The returns for street accidents show 77 persons killed and 2,324 injured as compared with 88 killed and 2,197 injured in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of persons killed is, no doubt, closely connected with the increasing attention given by the police to the regulation of traffic. A separate Traffic Department was formed in December 1924 and since its formation the policemen have been systematically trained in the regulation of traffic and are kept for definite periods on traffic duty alone.

The combined system of patrols and fixed posts which the Commissioner introduced has been a remarkable success.

DISCIPLINE OF FORCE.

Discussing the Discipline of the Force, the Commissioner states that though the total number of punishments inflicted was nearly as high as in the previous year, there was a distinct improvement in the "morale" of the Force. "It was very pleasing to see the professional interest taken in their work by officers of all ranks with very few exceptions and to see their labours rewarded by a very substantial reduction in crime at the end of the year. If officers will continue to work with the same zest as they displayed during the year and will continue to exact the proper performance of their duty by the rank and file there is very reason to hope that crime may be maintained at its present comparatively low level and, if Government will sanction the increase in the Force that is urgently necessary, that it may even be brought to a much lower level."

The total strength of the Police Force including officers is 3,832 and its total cost about Rs. 33,60,000.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

PAINFUL JOINTS

STIFF, swollen and painful joints will nearly always yield to treatment with De Witt's Pills. That is because De Witt's Pills overcome the cause of the trouble. They act upon the kidneys first—cleansing and strengthening them so that they can rid your body of harmful uric acid. Once you get rid of this harmful uric acid you will be surprised at the rapid improvement in your health. You will be freed from pain. Swollen joints will resume normal shape and size, and you will feel brighter, stronger and better in every way.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery. Never Touched by Hand

NEWS IN BRIEF

Major Beatty, the trainer of Bella Minna, states that the hors chas been withdrawn from Hunt Cup.—Reuter.

Mr. D. N. Strathie, who was on special duty to study salt industry conditions all over India is completing his report, which will be ready by August. According to the Simla correspondent of "The Statesman", the question of protection to Indian salt may be raised shortly and if it is gone into, Government will closely examine the problem.—Free Press.

The Government of India has been giving attention to the problem arising out of the recent increase in smuggling of gold thread into British India through the French Port of Pondicherry and the Port of Karikal. The Associated Chamber of Commerce made a representation to Government for revising rules relating to penalties for smuggling and making the offence punishable by adequate terms of imprisonment.—Free Press.

The body of a male Hindu in a highly decomposed state was found hanging from the ceiling of a room in a school in the Central Avenue in Calcutta on Monday evening. From the pocket-book, it appears the deceased was one Govind Chandra Chakravarty of Serampore. The body has been removed to the morgue. Police are making inquiries.—Free Press.

A special cable to "The Statesman" says that 3,000 gallons of pure whisky and spirit have been effectively buried several miles off Aberdeen in the sea from which they were rescued. It is believed it was part of the cargo boat which was torpedoed during the war and which had recently broken up releasing the casks from the hold.—Free Press.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ADVOCATED

LONDON, June 15.

"Perhaps they were what the theatrical profession calls "resting" remarked the Chairman when Fagan said that he had seen grain elevators at railway stations in India but had not seen them working.

Sir Daniel Hall of the Ministry of Agriculture said that there was a prejudice among students against proceeding to India as they felt that they might be forgotten and may not be able to get positions at home after five years abroad. He advocated the formation of a Central Advisory Council for research work which could not be done "with a national boundary outlook."—Reuter.

DACOITY RAJ IN BENGAL

POLICE ROUND UP A BIG GANG.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A fight between police and dacoits resulting in many casualties took place on Friday in the village of Bargachia in Alipur-Sardar sub-division. The police had arranged for a search and a big round up in the village of Bargachia. The arrested persons offered vehement resistance, wounding several constables, while the police wounded eight men, arrested them and recovered some stolen properties from their houses. The leader of the gang was not arrested as he was out on an expedition in a distant place.

A report of the fight between the dacoits and the residents of Bargachia village received by the Alipore Police states that on Friday night some 25 or 30 dacoits raided the house of Belaram Chatterjee of the village Aturia While the dacoits were looting the house a large number of villagers surrounded the house. The dacoits opened fire and scared many villagers, but while the dacoits were retreating the villagers attacked them with lathis and spears and seriously wounded some of the dacoits and snatched away a gun and some live cartridges. The dacoits managed to escape carrying their wounded comrades. The injured villagers were sent to hospital.—A. P.

LANDING FACILITIES AT RATNAGIRI.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to investigate the feasibility of improving the landing facilities at Ratnagiri Bunder:—(1) Capt. H. Morland, Deputy Director, R. I. M. (Chairman) (2) Mr. B. E. Vacha, Superintending Engineer, S. C. (3) Mr. T. J. Walke, Superintendent of Lights, Bombay, and (4) Mr. B. R. Nanal, M. L. C.

The Committee have been requested to consider and report on the following points:—(1) whether from the engineering and nautical points of view the construction of a sufficiently sheltered pier is feasible and (2) if so, what the approximate cost of the project would be; (3) if not, whether an alternative scheme for providing a boat jetty at which steamer passengers could be landed dry-shod is feasible. Mr. P. V. Mondkar, Sarkarkun, Ratnagiri, will act as Secretary to the Committee. The headquarters of the Committee will be at Bombay.

SCHOOL BOARDS' CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN POONA

In a meeting of the Working Committee of the Primary Education Conference held at the City Municipal Hall recently with Dr. R. K. Naidu in the chair, the Secretaries of the Conference gave a good account of the progress made so far. Circular-letters requesting the School Boards to make it convenient to send their representatives to the Conference have been already despatched. A draft curriculum for Primary Schools unto and including Std. IV is being circulated among the various School Boards and the same will be placed for final acceptance at the Second Session It might not be out of place here to express sincere thanks to Government for the very kind and sympathetic way in which active help was given at the time of framing the new curriculum by permitting four of the Department Officers to participate in the discussions and in the framing of the Curriculum. The attention of the Educational Authorities has been drawn to the defects in the rules made under the Primary Education Act, and the question of amending the Act and the Rules is now before Government. The subjects that will naturally be dealt with in the next Session cover an extensive range. Suggestions and resolutions have been invited from all the School Boards. It is very likely that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will preside over the Conference which will be held in Poona on July 16. The Working Committee also expressed its wish, before dispersing, that the Chairman of the meeting should personally invite the Minister of Education and such other eminent persons whose presence he thinks vital towards successful holding of the Session.

AGRICULTURIST'S PRECARIONS EXISTENCE

HOW TO HELP HIM

MR. B. F. MADON ON BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. B. F. Madon presiding. After the Chairman had read his opening speech reviewing the working of the Bank during the preceding year, he moved the adoption of the report of directors and the audited statement of accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1927. The net profit for the year of the report, including the sum of Rs. 32,195-7-10 brought forward amounts to Rs. 1,61,441-7-5. An "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was paid for the year and it had absorbed a sum of Rs. 39,959-2-0. The report when put to vote was unanimously adopted. A final dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ending 31st March, 1927. Following directors were re-elected on the Board:—

Mr. B. F. Madon, Chairman; Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Madhawji Damodhar Thackersey; Mr. G. B. Trivedi; Dewan Bahadur S. V. Mensinkai, Dharwar; Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud, Dhulia; Mr. V. C. Jadav, Surat; Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Sardar Haje Shambhusing Jadhav-Rao of Malegaon; Mr. D. V. Gokhale, (Poona); Dewan Bahadur A. U. Malji (Broach); Mr. J. N. R. Mehta (Karachi); Principal M. L. Tannan.

After the appointment of auditors had been made on Rs. 1,000 per year, Mr. G. K. Devdhar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chair, which was carried with acclamation.

MR. MADAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. F. Madon in moving the adoption of the report said:

The figures for the year show continued progress in the Bank's activities, our fixed deposits having increased by over 15 lakhs and our current and savings accounts by over 2 lakhs. Our advances to Co-operative Societies and banks have gone up too, but not to the same extent and the result has been to increase our investments in securities by some 15 lakhs. You may like to know what these securities are, so I may tell you that it is all sterling or rupee securities of the Government of India or the Government of Bombay or Debentures of the Port Trust or the Municipality, all of a very marketable nature. Our total working capital to-day is about 145 lakhs and against it we hold as much as 49.25 lakhs in cash and money at call and securities of a very liquid nature, and this will show you that our financing is done on most conservative lines. Our advances to co-operative bodies show an increase of 8 1|2 lakhs but this is the result of the development carried on through our various branches and the normal expansion of our business, and every loan is very carefully scrutinized by your Board after it has been previously passed upon by the Registrar's Department. In the last year or two such scrutiny has had to be more severe because the drastic declines in the prices of cotton, sugar, etc. have made the financial position of the Agricultural community precarious and we have had to see that our loans do not exceed the ability of the borrower to repay out of such income as the present price level may be expected to bring to him. While your Board has thus felt the need of severe scrutiny of applications for loans, they have also felt the need of a courageous handling of the situation, so that all who deserved it might be provided with the necessary finance and might not be driven back into the clutches of the sowcar, and I feel confident that in this they will have the approval of all who have at heart the welfare of our vast agricultural population.

AGRICULTURISTS' PRECARIOUS EXISTENCE.

As I have already said, the position of the population in the agricultural areas is very difficult for some time and therefore the Royal Agricultural Commission that has been appointed last year and is now taking evidence in London has not come a day too soon. Let us hope it will be able to make some helpful and fruitful suggestions. To my mind the principal problems are the inadequacy of the income to be derived from agricultural over a series of years which drives the cultivator into debt and at the same time prevents his venturing on improved implements or improved methods of cultivation which mean considerable outlay, and next the almost absolute illiteracy of the agricultural population which makes it impossible for the cultivator to appreciate on the one hand the value of the improvements that may be suggested to him and on the other to extricate himself from the clutches of the money lender so that he drags on a most precarious existence. Unless the Royal Agricultural Commission tackles these fundamentals they will have failed in their purpose. The problem of income has ever been with us, but it has been made much more difficult by the raising of the Exchange value of the rupee which has cut down the gross proceeds of the cultivator by 12 1|2 per cent. while leaving many of his liabilities e.g., the transportation charges on his produce, the rent and land revenue of his land, and the debt charges to his sowcar practically untouched and although it may not be open to the Agricultural Commission to express any opinion on the Exchange policy of the Government, they could, and in my opinion should, suggest such readjustments of the liabilities I have here mentioned as will assure that the agriculturist may not be worse off at 1s. 6d. than he would be if exchange was 1s. 4d. today.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

The Commission will, I hope, also suggest a comprehensive scheme of Land Mortgage Finance. The attempts so far made in this direction in this country are extremely half-hearted and compare very unfavourable with what Government does for the agricultural population in the United States although not only is the need greater in this country, but also the responsibility of Government here greater, as they are practically super-land-lords and whatever they do would redound to the welfare of their own estate and their own tenantry.

Perhaps we may see some serious advance in this direction after the proposed new Reserve Bank starts working and gets into its stride. If the suggestion made in many quarters to organise this Bank on the same lines as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia is accepted, the profits of the Bank, or at least a part of it could be made available for Rural Finance as in Australia, and then there may perhaps be less hesitancy than we notice to-day in taking any active steps to develop Land Mortgage Finance. The new Reserve Bank is also to discount agricultural paper with a currency of not more than 6 months, and if worked in the right spirit it may be an instrument of great good to our agricultural population by facilitating and cheapening agricultural finance. As you are no doubt aware the agricultural paper to be so discounted with the Reserve Bank must bear the endorsement of a Scheduled Bank, and this makes it absolutely necessary that the Co-operative Banks—at least the Provincial Co-operative Bank of each province should be admitted to the Schedule. The Bill as it now stands, imposes on all Banks the necessity of keeping 7 1|2 per cent. of their demand liabilities and 2 1|2 per cent. of their time liabilities with the Reserve Bank. I personally consider any such compulsory deposit most undesirable as it will tend, in time, to lead Bank Managers and others to think that they had done their duty when they had this percentage in the Reserve Bank and a little more in their own tills, and the result will be to lead to unsound banking. If an illustration was needed it must be found in the recent failure of the Bengal National Bank. This Bank did hold the amount of cash that the Bill will compel Banks to hold in the future but the rest of its resources had been invested in a very imprudent manner and the cash holding did not save it from bankruptcy. What I want to emphasise is that it is not the 7 1|2 per cent. and 2 1|2 per cent., held in cash but the nature of the investment of the remaining 92 1|2 per cent. and 97 1|2 per cent. of its resources that will spell solvency for a bank and any provision for compulsory deposits as in the Reserve Bank Bill shows a want of appreciation of the real problems of banking. However, whatever the ultimate decision may be as to Commercial Banks, we must see that no such compulsory deposits are required from Co-operative Banks whose work lies along different lines, and whose daily turnover of cash transactions is also not of the same size or importance as in Commercial Banks, otherwise the compulsory keeping of such large balances with the Reserve Bank without interest will mean a serious handicap to our Co-operative Banks who will all the same have to keep suitable amounts of each in hand at up-country centres.

REPRESENTATION OF COOPERATIVE BANKS.

Another thing that we should urge is that there should be a representative of co-operative banking on the Board of the Reserve Bank, as then alone, can the needs of agricultural finance receive proper appreciation at the hands of that Bank. I also feel that if banking is to be developed in rural areas, it can best be done by the agency of co-operative banks, as they do their work in the vernacular, and are thus most easily approachable to the prospective clients in rural areas and their running expenses are also very low. This will be better appreciated when I point out that of the many branches that we have opened in the past three years all except 3 are self-supporting and of these 3, two are opened only last year and the third is Dohad where we finance a very poor and very backward Bhil population and had made up our minds to its showing a loss in its working for many years even when we started it. However, even in Dohad, the results are better than we had hoped for and in a few years' time even this Bank may at least prove self-supporting if not actually contribute to our profits.

An Ahmedabad message says:—

The Deputation to protest against demolition of city walls that is to wait on the Minister of Local Self-Government at Poona left to-night. A large number of Hindus and Mahomedans gave them a hearty sent off amid cries of Bande Mataram and Allaho Akbar.—A. P.

A Calcutta message says:—

The preliminary enquiry was concluded to-day before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate into the case in which Jnanendranath Kundu was prosecuted on a charge of murdering Mr. Paresh Chunder Sen, Vakil, High Court, by stabbing him with a knife on May 27. The Magistrate committed the accused to the sessions.—A.P.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE INDUSTRY.

AFFECTED BY REMISSION OF IMPORT DUTY.

A PLEA FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

The remission of import duty on Mill Stores by the Textile Tariff Board has roused the indignation of the local manufacturers in chemicals which are used in sizing yarn in the cotton mills in India. The most hard-hit industry in this line is the magnesium chloride industry.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," Messrs. Vakil and Co. of Bombay, who represent the well-known Kharagoda magnesium works, said they could not understand why the Indian industries should be left to starve under the weight of foreign competition. Germany practically possessed a monopoly in the supply of Magnesium Chloride throughout the world. Before the Great War, India's needs were supplied by Germany. But during war-time indigenous sources had to be tapped and after great tribulations this industry has at last fought its way through. Such an industry wanted protection in all possible ways. The Tariff Board, however, had chosen to leave it severely to take care of itself.

MAKE OUT CASE FOR PROTECTION.

"We have not over looked the fact that the acceptance of our recommendations might in the case of one or two items in the lists, such as magnesium chloride and bobbins, prejudicially affect the existing Indian industries, but we are of opinion that it is for such industries to establish a case for protection in the usual manner." So reported the Tariff Board in this matter. The firm asserted that they put forward their case for protection very strongly but their prayers had all fallen on deaf ears. They are surprised to find in the report that "it is for such industries to establish a case for protection in the usual manner."

Evidently the Board had taken cover under the report of the last Fiscal Commission that (1) an industry claiming protection should have natural advantages, (2) that there should be reasonable assurance of its being able to do eventually without protection and (3) that without protection it would not develop very rapidly. As regards the first condition, the manager of the firm continued, the enquiries made by experts had proved that at the reach of the Kharagoda works there are unlimited natural advantages. There is immense raw material which is even wasted every year. Then again the quality, of magnesium chloride is found to be as good as the German material.

KEEN GERMAN COMPETITION.

There is, therefore, no reason why such an industry should not get State protection. The extent of the raw materials at their disposal would, if properly utilised, supply Indian needs twenty times over. The second condition had been fully met by the fact that in spite of the keen German competition and in spite of the fact that the industry had no protection whatsoever, but had actually to pay Royalties, the industry had been able to hold its own, is ample evidence that the industry is placed on a sufficiently strong basis. In fact this works has been supplying more than half of the requirements of the Indian market. The third condition required he said, no elaboration. By the exchange policy of the Government of India by foisting upon the country the ruinous 18d. ratio, the local industry has been put at a disadvantage of 12 1|2 per cent.

INDUSTRY AFFECTED BY 15 P. C.

The remission of the import duty affects indigenous industry to the extent of 15 per cent. Above all, the new import and shipping facilities opened out by the Okha Port has dealt a further heavy blow by putting the foreign exporters at an advantage of about 10 to 12 per cent. by the difference in railway freight. This meant that the industry had been affected adversely by every move on the part of the Government. At any rate the only way open to them was to make a representation to the Government to make out a case for protection. It all depended, he concluded, on public support in favour of indigenous industries.

Report of murder of a rich merchant, Kesarimal Hajarimal of Buldana, has been received here. It appears the cause of the murder was monetary. The victim was brutally attacked while asleep with a knife. The culprit has not yet been traced.—Free Press.

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TWO PICTURES.

MR. PATEL AND DR. PARANJPYE IN LONDON.

VIEWS ON REFORMS.

WHAT DID VITHALBHAI SAY TO THE KING?

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

The President of the Indian Legislative Assembly cannot be charged with having been a non-co-operator during his stay in this country. Yesterday morning he was received by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace, and later in the day he was one of the guests of the British Indian Union at a luncheon presided over by the Marquess of Reading, the other principal guests being Sir Henry Wheeler and Sir Laurie Hammond.

I have no doubt that Mr. Patel told the King what he told his larger audience at the Hotel Cecil, namely, that in accepting his present high office his object was to demonstrate to the British Government that however irresponsible Indians might be in their present political position (having no choice in the matter), once they were given responsibility they were able to rise to the occasion. He frankly declared that it was with that view and that view alone that the Swarajist Party to which he belonged asked him to stand for the chair. That was the feeling he still had in his mind when he was unanimously elected to the position a second time.

Lord Reading appeared to listen with keen interest to the candid avowals of a guest who belongs to a very different category from most of those who enjoy the hospitality of the British Indian Union. The references to the ex-Governor of Bihar and Orissa and the new Governor of Assam followed the conventional groove, as did also their responses to the compliments of their hosts. But talking about Mr. Patel was a rather different matter for one who had to regard him in other days as being not far removed from a seditious revolutionary. However, Mr. Patel's correct conduct in the Chair of the Assembly and his statesmanlike demeanour while in this country have enabled the ex-Viceroy to lavish praise upon one who, if he had not been elected to his present position, might even now be languishing in gaol.

A SHAM OR A MAKESHIFT?

It was unnecessary for Mr. Patel to tell us whether he shared Lord Reading's view that "the reforms had proved more successful than was thought when they were launched, and perhaps even than when they were shaped." Mr. Patel has, at any rate, done his part in making the legislative side of the machine work with tolerable smoothness, but he is as strongly convinced as ever he was—more so, in fact, because of his exceptional opportunities of judging the position—that the Reform Scheme as a whole was entirely unsatisfactory. Whether he would go so far as to say that it was in every respect a sham is a little more doubtful. What he did suggest yesterday was that India's present Constitution fell far short of what it ought to be. There could be no real friendship and understanding between the two peoples, he said, in spite of al the good work of the British Indian Union in seeking to promote social intercourse without a proper political adjustment. Social intercourse should be only the prelude to political equality between the two countries.

Lord Reading did his best to make Mr. Patel feel comfortable by giving him a eulogistic recommendation of his record as President. All his duties had been carried out with due regard to the traditions of Parliament, he said; and under his guidance the Assembly had shown a decorum and dignity that compared favourably with that of some other Parliaments. He was even good enough to say that Mr. Patel's Presidentship had given them an illustration of the way in which India could adapt herself to Parliamentary procedure.

Mr. Patel's task in this country has not been an easy one, but the speeches at yesterday's luncheon as well as on every other occasion have shown that he is rendering more valuable service to India by his present mission than he could have done as a political emissary of the Indian National Congress.

EXPERIENCES OF INDIAN MINISTER.

The members of the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society gave a reception on Friday evening at 21, Cromwell Road to Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Paranjpye. Words of cordial welcome were spoken on behalf of the two societies by Sir S. H. Fremantle and Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, and in response to their compliments the honourable Doctor gave an interesting account of his experiences as a Minister under the present Indian constitution. There was nothing very new in what he had to say as most of it came out when the Muddiman Committee (of which he was a member) heard evidence and issued its report. As, however, he was anxious that his remarks on this occasion should not obtain, much publicity (I suppose on account of the official position he now occupies) I am precluded from giving you more than the briefest summary of his address.

He naturally disagreed with those who are in favour of scrapping the whole of the existing constitution. Speaking as a Nationalist he agreed that the Government had not given them all they wanted in the Act of 1919, and the system then established fell far short of their national aspirations. He proceeded to explain the working of the constitution, dealing mainly with the provincial sphere, and set out some of the more serious defects of the diarchy system. He pointed out that the intention of those who framed the original scheme was that the collective responsibility of Ministers in respect of the transferred subjects should be recognized and admitted. He showed how this had been caried out to some extent in one or two of the Provinces—notably in Madras (although in that case there was very little stisfaction to be got out of it by the progressive parties in the first two Councils)—whereas in Bombay Ministers had tended to work in separate compartments, the Governor, Sir George Lloyd, as he then was, being opposed to any other course. Under that regime Ministers were unable to act as one body and their position often became very difficult in consequence. They were never called together by the Governor in any joint capacity.

Dr. Paranjpye enlarged upon the special difficulties of Bombay, due to its lack of homogenity and showed how progress was held up by what I should call(though the lecturer did not) the Governor's pedantic observance of the mere letter of the law, as interpreted by a reactionary administration in England. Ministers in India found themselves prevented from influencing the inner Cabinet, as they thought they might have done, on the reserved subjects. It is to the credit of men like Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Chintamani and a few others that they did what they could to resist any interference by the Executive side in the administration of the transferred departments.

NEED OF STRONG LEGISLATURES.

The problem of diarchy, said Dr. Paranjpye, would never be solved until that necessarily imperfect system was replaced by complete provincial autonomy, by which he meant I suppose full responsibility of the whole administration (no longer divided into water-tight compartments) to the Legislative Council. He claimed that Ministers had at any rate shown that the departments for which they were responsible had been as efficiently administered as they were under the former bureaucratic regime and he hoped that the Royal Commission when appointed would recognise that their work had been well and satisfactorily done.

Dr. Paranjpye made us understand clearly enough that the usefulness of Ministers depended very largely upon the extent of the backing they got in the Legislative Councils. If the Councils were strong from a popular stand-point the Ministers were strong too, even with a masterful Governor like Lord Lloyd at the head of the Executive. But if the Councils were weak, Ministers were also weak and little real progress could be expecte under those circumstances. It was for this reason very necessary that the members elected to the Councils should be men of the best calibre.

I repeat that the foregoing summary is not to be regarded as a reproduction of Dr. Paranjpye's precise words. But what I have written will enable you to follow the trend of his remarks and without betraying any secrets it may be added that they are in indication of the views which he has frankly conveyed to the present Secretary of State. The opinions of an individual member of the Council at Whitehall do not of course count for a great deal at this stage when so much depends upon the personnel and the proceedings of the Commission about to be appointed; but I am sure that Dr. Paranjpye and his Bengali colleague (I cannot speak for Sir Mahomed Rafique) will do what little they can to liberalise Lord Birkenhead's conception of what India's political future ought to be. Up to the present there has been nothing to show for their efforts.

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"NATIONAL COLLEGE MAY DIE."

BUT CAUSE WILL EVER REMAIN

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Opening the new National High School, Principal Kripalini of the Gujarat Vidyapith reiterated his invincible faith in the cause of national education. He said that the question of national education will have to be tackled by the country one day or other in a proper moment. "The Vidyapith may die." concluded he, "the National College may perish; but the cause of education will ever remain alive till the nation has achieved Swaraj."—Free Press.

REVIVAL OF BRITISH TRADE

LONDON, June 14.

The revival of British trade is indicated by the Board of Trade returns for May. Imports amounted to £9,63,94,000 and exports to £6,32,75,000, a decrease of £43,56,000 and an increase of £1,06,65,000, respectively, compared with April.—Reuter.

MISFORTUNE TO PORTUGUESE AVIATOR

LONDON, June 14.

Buenos Aires.—The Portuguese airman Beires has suffered further misfortune. His machine was destroyed while flying from Para to George Town. A fishing boat rescued him and his companions.—Reuter.

LATE NAQIB AL ASHRAF OF BAGHDAD

50,000 MOURNERS JOIN IN FUNERAL

LONDON, June 14.

Baghdad.—50,000 mourners participated in the funeral of the aged Naqib Al Ashraf of Baghdad. The coffin was covered with magnificent cloth of gold, and was carried from his residence to the Gailani Mosque where it was interred. The High Commissioner represented the British Government. The procession passed through crowded streets where the wailing of thousands of women accentuated the general atmosphere of grief. The Naqib's family has received messages of sympathy on behalf of the Khilafat workers from Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Maharajah of Chitral.—Reuter.

ASCOT STAKES RESULTS

LONDON, June 14.

Following is the result of the Ascot Stakes:—

Duke of Buckingham	..... 1st.
Incitatus Second	.... 2nd.
Castle Derg	..... 3rd.

18 ran. The race was won by three lengths, a head separating the second and the third.

BETTING.

Following was the betting on Ascot Stakes:—11 to 2 against Duke of Buckingham, 100 to 7 against Incitatus Second, and 25 to 1 against Castle Derg.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL HUNT CUP PROBABLES

LONDON, June 14.

The following is the amended list of probable starters for Royal Hunt Cup:—Asterus (Elliot), Apelle (H. Beaseley) Insight Second (Bartholomew), Golden Hope Second (Allemand), Roidore (J. Taylor), All Green (Forsyth), Priory Park (Jellis), Saint Fortunat (L-Brown), Delius (G. Richards), Melon (Steve Donoghue), Rob (F. Fox), Helter Skelter (Weston)) Seakale (R. James) Birchbroom (Pryor), Valdore (Lane or Morgan), Orbindos (A. Burns), Endowment or Abbottssmile (Sirett), St. Jerome (Alford), Medal (Caldwell), B D A (Walsh), Lovely Naples (Dines), Caustic (E. Roberts), Grand Flight (C. Richards), Friar Gray (Baines), Chase Me Charlie (O'Neale), Alan (A. Berry). No jockeys have been selected for Ceteb, Gifted and Chichster Cross.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL HUNT CUP

ASTERUS WINS THE STAKES

LONDON, June 15.

The following is the rsult of the Royal Hunt Cup.—

Asterus	1
Priory Park	2
Delius	3.—Reuter.

An incident is reported to have occurred immediately after the close of the Lingayet Conference held at Tiruchengadu, near Salem, during the week, which seems to have created some trouble between Brahmins and Lingayets. It appers some of the delegates went to a temple on an adjoining hill and without requisitioning help from the Brahmin priests they gave their offerings to the deities. The Brahmins getting angry at this assaulted the Lingayets, who soon returned with police help and forced the temple doors open.—Free Press.

ADOPTION RESPONSIVE COOPERATION

MR. BHOPATKER'S RESOLUTION BEFOPE A. I. C. C.

Mr L. B. Bhopatkar has given notice of the following two resolutions to be moved by him at the forthcoming special session of the All-India Congress Committee.—

1. In resolution No. XIII of the Gauhati Congress, for the words "Handspun and hand-woven Khaddar" substitute the words "Swadeshi Cloth".

2. For the preamble and clauses (A) and (B) of resolution V of the Gauhati Congress, substitute the following:

COUNCIL POLICY.

"The All-India Congress Committee resolves that the general policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the various Councils shall be one of responsive co-operation, which means working the Reforms, unsatisfactory, disappointing and inadequate as they are, for what they are worth and of using them for accelerating the grant of Responsible Government, and also for the people for advancing their interests and strengthening their power and resistance to misrule and injustice. In particular, the Congressmen in the Legislatures (A) may, if it is found to be necessary or desirable, either themselves form Ministries or help the formation thereof by other parties, and (B) shall oppose the continuation of Ministries, if the Ministers administer their departments in a spirit contrary to that of clauses (C) to (F)."—A.P.

MADRAS WORKERS FIRM

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON LABOUR COMMISSIONER

MADRAS, June 14.

The strike situation remains unchanged. Massey and Co.'s workers held a meeting to-day for considering the situation and selected ten representatives of the Union to wait in deputation on the La-D. workers also held a meeting and reibour Commissioner to-morrow. The P. W. terated their unwillingness to resume work unless they were given an all round increase and four days' strike pay. It is understood the Minister in charge of P. W. D. will arrive here in the course of this week from Ooty for inquiry.—A. P

FATHER CHAGNOT MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION

MAUBIN, June 13.

At the further hearing of the Chagnot murder case to-day, the confession of the accused, that he had murdered Father Chanot was read out. In course of it the accused stated that the deceased treated him harshly, and interfered in the accused's love affair with a Karen girl. His parents owed money to the deceased and the latter pressed him for payment. Accused described how he played a ruse to get Brother Timothy out of the Mission House on a visit. At night by means of a ladder he got into Father Chagnot's room and attacked the deceased with an axe. The next morning, he reported to the police of the murder, and took part in the funeral services. Two days later, he made a confession and showed the police where the articles he had removed, were hidden. The accused declined to call any evidence for the defence and the case was adjourned till 22nd. A piece of paper found in the accused's possession and supposed to be bloodstained has been sent to Calcutta for examination.—A.P.

FRENCH TARIFF PROPOSALS

LONDON, June 14.

Rugby.—The effect of the French tariff proposals on important branches of British trade, based on particulars supplied by Chambers of Commence and Trade Associations, has been communicationed to the French Government, and has formed the subject of conversations in Paris.

The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, stated in the Commons to-day that he could not say at present how far the French Government would find it possible to meet their wishes, but he was led to believe that the tariff was likely to be less onerous in many respects than was proposed in the Bill now being considered by the Customs Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies.—B. O. W.

PLEA FOR UNITY AMONG EMPLOYEES

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Messages of sympathy and support from Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Saklatvala, Col. Wedgewood, Dewan Chamanlal, Editor, "Daily Herald" London, Mr. Shiv Rao, Rai Saheb Chandrikaprasad were read at the eighth annual meeting of the Employees' Association, Calcutta, held this evening at the Indian Associaion Hall, Mr. H. P. Ghosh, Editor, "Basumati" presiding. There was a large attendance of clerks.

The President in the course of his speech said he was proud that he had been clerk in politics for the last 33 years and that the clerks gave more than they received. He urged for unity if they wanted to better their lot.—Free Press.

WORKMEN SUFFOCATED TO DEATH

TRAGEDY IN OORGAUM MINES

OORGAUM, June 14.

A fire in the Champion Reefs Mines has resulted in the death of four survey coolies and two other coolies through suffocation. Mr. Kevrin, Chief Surveyor and his tea boy had a narrow escape. Four dead bodies have been recovered.—A. P.

SHOPS GUTTED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

A fire broke out this evening on the Richey Road. Two stationery shops were completely gutted, but before the fire could spread further, it was brought under control. Two more shops were, however, damaged.—A. P.

AN INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

POONA, June 14.

Notice has been lodged with the Registrar of Civil Marriages under Act 3 of 1872 of the intended inter-caste marriage between Miss Malin Panandikar, B.A., B.T., and Gulabkhan Bashiruddinkhan, B.A., B.T., a teacher in the Poona Anglo-Urdu High School.—A. P.

Miss Malin Panandikar is the daughter of the late Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar. She appeared for the M.A., Examination this year and came out First Class, first, and carried away two medals.

"GURUGHANTAL" PROSCRIBED

LAHORE, June 14.

The issue of the Weekly Paper "Gurughantal" of Lahore dated 13th June has been proscribed by the Punjab Government.—A. P.

AFTER MATH OF BAKR-ID.

40 HINDUS ARRESTED IN PATNA

PATNA, June 15.

In connection with the Bakr-Id disturbance in Dinapur town complaints have been lodged by three Mahomedans. One of the complainants is reported to have fired a gun which killed a Hindu. Forty Hindus have been arrested and arrests and house searches are still proceeding. The arrested persons include prominent Hindus and Arya Samajists such as Gopilal Agarwal, Ex-Municipal Chairman, Rabindranath Nandi Vakil, Secretary of the Hindu Sabha, Siraratan Lal, pleader, Guruprashad, proprietor Aryan Mills, and others. Three deaths have already been reported. The officials and the Police showed remarkable restraint under the gravest provocation. It is said that during the house searches the police discovered bamboo stretchers for carrying the dead, and food ready prepared in very large quantities for feeding the mob. The mob consisted of over 6,000 Hindus who were armed with lathies, spears etc.—A.P.

SATYAGRAHA IN TAMIL NADU

RIGHT TO CARRY ARMS

MADRAS, June 15.

The Tamil Nadu volunteers, who have determined to start Satyagraha movement have, says a Madura message, commenced work.

A procession with national flags was taken out in the streets and national songs were sung.

A public meeting was held, when Mr. Ganapathy Iyer spoke about the right of Indians to carry arms. He read to the meeting the statement of "General" Avari as tendered in the Court at Nagpur.—Free Press.

CONFERENCE IN MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL

Under the presidentship of His Holiness the Jagadguru Srimad Anantacharya Swamiji, a Conference of the Vaishnavites will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to concert measures for the future administration of the new temple. Among the proposals, the chief will be to clear the locality of the undesirable elements and to request the Municipal authorities to change the name of Fanaswadi either into Venketeshwadi or Venketeshpura or into any other suitable name signifying the advert of the new temple. At the end of the Conference, the Jagadguru will hold a "Parishad" and honour the scholars and Pandits who have specially come for the installation ceremony. Similar Parishads had been held for the past three days by Mahantji Gadadardas of Rajgopal Muth, Puri and Rajaguru Mahantji of Rewa State. Rao Sahib Ranganath Khemraj, chairman of the Reception Committee held a gathering in his bungalow and lavishly honoured the Pandits.

Leverkrsen.—A Communique regarding the transactions of the Anglo-German Industrial Conference states that unanimous conclusions have been reached on all subjects discussed. It was agreed to lay stress on the desirability of promotion of more intimate relationship and greater mutual understanding between agriculture and industry.—Reuter.

SATARA MURDER CASE.

DOING AWAY HUSBAND TO DEATH

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CONFIRMED

Mr. Justice Madgaokar and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the Bombay High Court, dismissed the appeals and confirmed the death sentences passed on a woman and her paramour by the Sessions Judge of Satara for the murder of the former's husband in December last.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused Bapu, a resident of the village of Savtay, was on bad terms with Shiddu, the husband of the second accused and was on terms of criminal intimacy with Shiddu's wife. After vainly discussing the question of poisoning Shiddu, the accused determined to murder him by violence. On the night in question the woman stole from her bed and returned with her paramour to where her husband was sleeping. She lit a lamp to enable Bapu to hold up his axe and while Shiddu was fast asleep, the first accused struck him on the head and killed him on the spot. The accused were arrested the next day when the woman made a confession to the effect that she assisted Bapu in murdering her husband. The confession was however retracted by her in the Sessions Court.

The Sessions Judge on the evidence found both the accused guilty and finding no extenuating circumstances sentenced them to death subject to confirmation by the High Court.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships, in their judgment, discussed the evidence and the confessions made by the woman on two occasions in which she admitted that she was in league, with the first accused and desired to get rid of her husband, that she had actually lent herself to the scheme to poison Siddhu and that on the night in question she lit the lamp at Bapu's request and held it while he took out the axe and struck the fatal blow.

As to motive, the intrigue between the accused was sufficient reason and taking the evidence as a whole Their Lordships agreed with the learned Sessions Judge that there was no reasonable doubt left that the first accused inflicted the fatal blow. They also came to the conclusion on the evidence that the conviction of the second accused was also correct. It was therefore, a case of an adulteress and her paramour murdering the husband in his sleep. The capital sentence alone was possible in the case of both.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals and confirmed the sentence of death passed against both the accused.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE VEIL TORN OFF—THE INITIAL MISTAKE—A NATIONAL DEMAND—THE REMEDIES TO BE ADOPTED.

BY KRISTODAS.

The Government of India have generally been fond of parading their policies under euphemistic names and covering them up by a decent veil so that the public may not be able to see such policies in their real nakedness and to realise all that they stand for. Recently, however, there has been seen a tendency to throw off this veil showing that the Government have been losing what little respect they had for public opinion. The first instance of this was seen in the ratio controversy with regard to which Government openly flouted the combined opinion of the country and carried out their point despite the combined opposition and numerous protests. The refusal of the Government to appoint one additional member on the Royal Commission on Currency was, indeed, a precursor to all such happenings, for though the Government have never made themselves famous for being amenable to public opinion they were generally at least outwardly trying to pose as being a responsible Government. Even this flimsy veil has now, however, been thrown off and the public may see Imperialism run mad exposed so very frankly and with the utmost indifference to the views of the people at large. While the ratio controversy was going on the Special Textile Tariff Board had already submitted their report and it was expected in some quarters that though the Government might go against the country with regard to the ratio question because of the obstinacy of the Finance Member, they would not do so with regard to the question of the cotton industry. Events have shown, however, that all those conjectures were wrong and that the Government of India have not shown the slightest willingness to conform to public opinion. The attitude taken up by them with regard to the protection for Iron and Steel was practically a feeler with regard to the feelings of the country and warning to the country to be prepared for some such shock as the Government's action with regard to the Cotton Textile Report would give to them. With regard to the Iron and Steel Industry, Sir Charles Innes naturally could not oppose protection, for that was already a settled policy of Government, but he did the next best thing from the point of view of the Government and the interests they stand for, viz., the interests of British manufacturers and British exporters of manufactured articles. The Government's position was that they approved of the report which was tantamount to accepting Imperial preference. It was naturally thought by many of us that this was the *thin end of the wedge* and that the Cotton Textile Tariff Board's report would follow on the lines laid down with regard to the Iron and Steel report and that an attempt would be made by the Government to introduce here also principles of Imperial preference. Fortunately, the majority report have not done so and have merely asked for an all-round increase in import duties of 4 per cent. on cotton piecegoods, advocating also a bounty on the production of yarn of higher counts. The minority report, which means, in this case, the report only of Mr. Noyce, the Chairman of the Tariff Board, has gone in for Imperial preference, for his advocacy of a deferential duty of 4 per cent. on all cotton manufacturs imported into this country from Japan is nothing else than Imperial preference. The Government, however, have not accepted either the majority or the minority report but have merely approved of the status quo, with the only difference that they have taken up the suggestion of the Tariff Board favourable to British manufacturers, viz., the removal of import duties on all stores and machinery and accepted it. Thus have the Government now come out openly in their real colours and it is to be hoped that neither the commercial community nor the general public will have henceforward any doubts or difficulties about understanding their real policies.

THE INITIAL MISTAKE.

I have been pointing out from the very beginning of this unhappy affair that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association committed a mistake in laying all the emphasis they could only on competition from Japan and they practically neglected the question of competition from the United Kingdom. Throughout the report there is a sign of interrogation, though rather mild, as to why the Mill-owners' Association should have taken up such an attitude. Such an attitude of the Association was, perhaps, due to the belief that Lancashire would co-operate with them in any fight with Japan and that they would get at least protection against the inroads of their Far-Eastern competitor. In such an estimate they did not take proper count of the forces at work in Great Britain and of the temperament of Lancashire. Industrialists of Lancashire are men with long-distance vision and would not be won over by any such offers of co-operation or sympathy from Indian manufacturers. At home they may be good and social people, but so far as the interests of their industries are concerned they are strong and relentless. They know quite well, even though we in India do not, that Lancashire and Indian Mills are competitors and that if Lancashire would join the latter in ousting Japan from the Indian markets at present, it would not be a long time before its own days would be numbered. The better course, according to the shrewd Lancashireman, was to nip the whole thing in the bud, specially when they had such a powerful support in the Conservative British Cabinet with Lord Birkenhead as Secretary of State for India. The statistics which are given in the report of the Tariff Board show that the percentage of grey goods imported from the United Kingdom to their total imports is as high as about 80 to 85, while that from Japan is only about 15 to 20. The percentage of white goods imported from the United Kingdom to the total is even much more striking being 96, while that from Japan 0.8. The percentage of coloured goods imported from the United Kingdom is about 80 while that of Japan is only about 15 to 18. With regard to the total imports of piece-goods the percentage of the United Kingdom is for 1925-26, 82.3 while that of Japan is only 13.9. These statistics show how it is the United Kingdom which is a powerful competitor with India and not Japan. The initial mistake lay, therefore, on the part of the Mill-owners' Association in restricting the enquiry practically to competition with Japan. They should have boldly come forward and asked for protection against all foreign countries whatsoever, a demand which would have been supported, as it is being supported, by the general public.

A NATIONAL DEMAND.

Unfortunately, the Mill-owners' Association, because of a large number of European mill-owners on its Committee, is not able to take its proper and natural place in the public movements. The cotton textile industry has always figured high in all our public and national movements and even the Indian National Congress was always passing resolutions with regard to the abolition of the Excise Duty on cotton piece-goods. During the old days of our political agitation, Textile Industry was never absent from the minds of our leaders and even now the Non-Co-operation movement when it began, had devoted great attention to this industry by insisting upon Khaddar as the national wear. It is admitted in the report that the intensive political agitation of 1920-21 reduced considerably and appreciably the imports of foreign piece-goode, which all goes to show that a vigorous industrial movement requires a vigorous political movement to support it and strengthen it. There is not or ought not to have been any divergence between the two as is attempted to be made out in some quarters. The Mill-owners' Association, unfortunately, could not take this long-range vision of the situation and refused to join national movements even though they were confined to trade and industries. Thus, they withdrew at the last moment from the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress held in Delhi in February 1926 and did not join a similar session held in Calcutta in the beginning of this yeear. They are a powerful body with still more powerful possibilities of work in it and there is no reason why the Association should draw in its horns like a snail and not come out and fight the battles of manufacturers of India boldly and openly. There is no necessity for assuring the mill-owners that the public throughout the country have their utmost sympathy with the Cotton Textile Industry and that they would have welcomed any action on the part of the Government which tended to strengthen it. If the mill-owners are now bent upon carrying on a whirl-wind propaganda in the country against the unjust and unfair decision of the Government they would surely want general support in their undertaking, for without such a support, their efforts would be unavailing and futile.

THE REMEDIES TO BE ADOPTED.

The Government of India have practically given the mill-owners to understand that nothing now can be done with regard to the Textile Industry and even the modest demand of the mill-owners for a deputation to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy has met with a cold reply. Under these circumstances, the only course now will be to get a discussion raised in the Legislative Assembly on the report of the Tariff Board, though it is doubtful if such a discussion would lead to any tangible results, there. After all such constitutional courses are exhausted, the mill-owners will have to go to the country, for such co-operation and sympathy as have been denied to them from the Government. The political situation at present is also such that there is the greatest possibility of their receiving more than an adequate response. If the different provinces and districts are assured that there will be no unfavourable advantage taken of the patriotic spirit of the people as there was in 1907 and if at the same time the mill-owners provided facilities both to their principal customers, viz., the retail dealers and the general public, there is no reason why the public will not rally round the Textile Industry and give it such help and support as have been denied by the Government. The report of the Tariff Board itself was mild and modest, but even that report if it had been acted upon by the Government would have brought some relief to the industry. Its rejection has produced an atmosphere of dejection, if not despair, and it would not be surprising if several mills are closed as a result of this. People naturally draw comparisons between the attitude of the Government of India in this country and the attitude of the British Government in Great Britain as also the attitude of independent powers like Japan, France or Germany with regard to their own national industries. There was no doubt whatsoever with regard to the extreme suffering and distress which prevailed in the mill industry for the last so many months and yet while a stroke of the pen would have alleviated to some extent the distress, nothing has been done and a cavalier-like procedure of treating the whole report with indifference has been adopted. The Government of Bombay were praised very much when the Excise Duty on cotton piece-goods was removed and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received many encomiums at a banquet held at the time. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise and regret that the Tariff Board mention in their report that "we were not, except in one comparatively unimportant respect, favoured with the views of the Government of Bombay on the points raised in our questionnaire." This means that a Government which has got two leading Indian businessmen on its personnel did not consider it necessary or advisable even to reply to the questionnaire of the Tariff Board with regard to an industry on which its prosperity depends to no small extent. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has rightly pointed out that coming so soon after the wrong decision of the Government with regard to the ratio question, this will alienate the sympathy of the people in general and commercial and industrial community in particular from the Government. There are several aspects of the report which require to be closely examined and commented upon and I shall, in future issues, devote some space every time to this. In the meanwhile, I hope that the agitation against the Government decision will be wide and universal and will be successful if not in bringing the Government down to accept the demands of the people at least in waking up the people to their true rights and duties and making them by non-official measures give just that support which is wanted to make the industry successful.

NO CUT AT ANY COST

MR. N. M. JOSHI INTERVIEWED

POONA, June 13.

Interviewed on the subject of the recently published report of the Indian Textile Tariff Board, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., said that on account of the experience of the protectionist countries like the U.S.A. were in spite of a high tariff wall, wages in the Textile Industry are almost the lowest and unemployment is frequent, the workers in the Cotton Textile Industry in India were never enthusiastic about protection being given in the form asked for by the mill-owners. We, therefore, held only a watching brief during the enquiry of the Tariff Board and our representation to the Board mainly dealt with the workers' grievances, although it contained our views on the proposals for protection in a subsidiary way. The Board has upheld most of our contentions as regards Labour conditions. Sir Victor Sassoon has misinterpreted the Board's finding when he stated that it has by implications, suggested reduction in the wages of the workers. What the Board has stated is that the Labour cost in Bombay is higher than that in the mofussil cotton textile centres. The Board does not state anywhere that the wages in the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay are higher than in the other industries in the city, nor does it state that the present wages are living wages as compared with the cost of living in the city. However, the workers will be quite ready to discuss with the Mill-owners any reasonable proposals for the improvement of the general efficiency. But in no case will the workers allow their present already low wages to be cut down still further. In pure self-defence they will put up a stiff fight and it is hoped that the public will support them in their just struggle.

WORKERS' VIEW POINT.

From the workers' point of view, we would prefer the total prohibition of Japanese imports, till the Labour conditions are improved, as being a more effective, though a more drastic method increasing the import duty which may not succeed in preventing Japanese competition but may even tend to worsen the Japanese Labour conditions. We would have also preferred the amount required for paying the bounty which has been recommended by the majority of the Board being obtained by direct taxation which may fall upon those classes of people in the country which are in a position to bear the burden. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association has done a wiser thing in not putting forward any proposal for the reduction of wages. It is hoped that they will never think of it. It is also hoped that the public supporting the mill-owners in their agitation will not only insist upon the industry being reorganised, but will also insist upon the mill-owners agreeing not to put forward any proposals for cutting down the wages. If public support is given without such insistence, they will be failing in their duty towards the Textile workers.—A. P.

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DR. MOONJE'S ADVICE TO HINDUS

IMPRESSIONS OF HIS GUJRAT TOUR

Dr. B. S. Moonje, President of the Hindu Mahasabha recently toured in Gujrat. In a statement to the Press, he records his impressions of the tour, extracts from which are given below:—

"Comparing this part with the other parts of India that I have toured, from the point of view of the Hindu movement as initiated by the Hindu Mahasabha, I find the Gujratis also are the chips of the same old Hindu block, as for instance the Maharathas or the Bengalees are, differing, if they at all do, from each other mostly in shades. It is painful to note, speaking of the Hindus in general, that the dictum of Mahatma Gandhi that the Hindu is a coward and a Moslem a bully is still too true. It has given me satisfaction to find that as in other provinces, so also in Gujrat the consciousness is slowly, though surely, percolating the Hindu mass that their Swaraj, to start with, is concentrated in the Hindu Mahasabha movement of Suddhi, Sanghatan and removal of untouchability. As for Sanghatan, which means bringing about organic unity between the several castes and sub-castes of the Hindu society, the people have begun to feel that the first substantial step towards it is the obliteration of difference between the sub-castes of any one single great caste. This mental and intellectual revolution is fast taking place and though Hindu Mahasabha may legitimately take part of the credit, in association with the Arya Samaj, I have no hesitation in saying that the Hindu society cannot be too grateful to our Muslim brothers for the consistent, persistent, and determined stimulus they are applying to the Hindu society, without which such a revolution in the Hindu thought was an impossibility.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR GIRLS.

One very desirable offshoot of this Hindu movement is the Akhada movement which I was very pleased to note is daily gaining ground in Gujrat and young men, even of the Bania castes, are attending these Akhadas and enthusiastically taking to Lathi plays and Lati drills. At several places I have seen, in my tour, demonstrations of Lathi plays and Lathi drills given by young men of the locality and as I was admiring the change of heart, so to say, in this respect, in a Province like Gujrat, I was wondering if anybody would have the hardihood to say that these young men with well-developed muscles and manly mien do not belong to what are nowadays known as martial races. Leaders must see that no Hindu boy or girl between the ages of 12 and 20 grows up without being made to go through a course of physical training and Lathi drill. The idea was new to them and outlandish and perhaps even abhorrent to some of them; but when I told them of the Turkish and European girls going for rifle-shooting and military drill and of European girls vieing with their young men in taking to what are called manly games, such as creating records in swimming across the English Channel, they then began to think that there may be some point in what I say in this respect.

TEACH POULTRY FARMING.

I have had occasion to visit some of the Ashramas that have been established in several places in Gujrat. These Ashramas are a kind of hostels, for boys and girls both orphans and otherwise, partly paying and partly charitable. Though Akhadas also have been established along with them and some earnest attention is being paid to development of muscle, it was painful to note that the boys did not appear properly nourished. On enquiry, I learnt that in some of these orphanages Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per month per boy is the charge to the Institution for maintaining the orphan boys who mostly belong to the lower and untouchable castes. If arrangements could be made for teaching poultry-farming to these boys of the lower castes, the economical problem of nourishment will be easily solved. From the point of view of response to our propaganda I found the younger generation which was too boyish to have been affected by the Non-Co-operation movement of Mahatma Gandhi when it was at its zenith six years ago, very hopeful and amenable to the needs of the times. The Non-Co-operators who are generally above 25 or 30 years of age are mostly indifferent, though some of them exhibited an attitude of benevolent neutrality and some others, a very much smaller number, were hostile. The Muslim aggressiveness, is putting all domestic differences of the caste-ridden Hindus into the melting-pot and is forging them into one consolidated body.

APPEAL TO RICH GUJRATIS.

Finally, I have to appeal to the multimillionaires and the wealthy merchants of Gujrat to leave their palaces for a time and to see how the Christian missionaries are working in their villages amongst the poorest and the most depressed for the propagation of their religion. Leaving aside the humanitarian aspect of the work they are doing for which, we, negligent and indifferent Hindus, cannot be too grateful, we cannot close our eyes to the havoc it is causing from the point of view of the Hindu movement. These Hindu millionaires, if the magic tragedy of the situation can awaken in them the Vaishnavite love for the poor and depressed, can enable the Hindu Mahasabha to start the Hindu missions, so that the Christian missionaries may be relieved of the burden. Will the Hindu millionaires and wealthy merchants come forward to do their duty in this Hindu movement of Shuddhi and Sangathan? May God inspire them to rise to the occasion."

SANITATION ROUND IN "F" WARD.

A Special Sanitation Round on behalf of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay was arranged on Sunday last, when the party made the following notes of observation:—

"Bombay Improvement Trust Case No. 72, House No. 318, on the Bhoiwada Cross Lane":—This is a two-storied chawl inhabited by mill hands. It is old and delapidated, the gutters are choked up, the privies are leaky and the cesspool tanks are always filled in. The chawl does not seem to have been white-washed for a very long time. Also the tenants bitterly complained of insufficient number of water taps as well as privies. The sanitary conveniences are not at all properly maintained. A considerable quantity of Katchra and other refuse has been allowed to accumulate in the passage since the tenants are allowed to keep she-goats in the said chawl.

In the Bhoiwada Cross Lane, there is a constant nuisance of surcharge and the side-road gutter is often overflowing. This is a standing menace to the health of the residents living in that locality. The attention of the authorities is seriously drawn to this state of things.

PRABHAKAR SULE MEMORIAL FUND

A public meeting was held on Sunday last in the King George High School Dadar, under the presidentship of Mr. M P. Khopkar, to consider and adopt the report of the Special Committee appointed by the General Meeting held on 22.5-27. Special Committee by its report recommended that the funds be vested in the trustees and that the latter should execute a proper Declaration of Trust. The draft of the Declaration of Trust prepared at the instance of the Special Committee and approved and altered by Mr. A. R. Vaidya was placed before the Meeting for approval and read out by Mr. P. S. Kulkarni. After some discussion the draft was finally approved by the meeting. The object of the Trust and the powers of the Trustees are, "inter-alia", briefly as follows:—

The object of the said fund is to perpetuate the memory of the late Prabhakar Sule and to encourage chivalrous and enterprising spirit among Indians to do which, to award the prize of the value of not less than Rs. 50/ to a person who within a time prescribed by the Trustees shall have committed a deed of bravery, chivalry or enterprise by risking his or her life or by putting his or her life in jeopardy to save that of another when such deed is commendable and done with good intent.

By consent the following Trustees were appointed.

1. Principal M. P. Khopkar, 2. Mr. P. K. Kotwal, 3. Mr. A. R. Gadkri, 4. Mr. M. V. Chitnis, 5. Mr. A. R. Vaidya, Solicitor, 6. Mr. P. S. Kulkarni, (Secretary), and 7. Professor Manekrao (Baroda).

The Special Committee was directed to manage to hand over the funds to the Trustees on or before the first day of July 1927, and get the Declaration of Trust duly executed. After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Meeting dispersed.

SEQUEL TO MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

MADRAS June 14.

The Secunderabad correspondent of the "Madras Mail" reports the occurrence of a Hindu-Muslim riot on Saturday night at Kadilguda village near the Hussain Sagar tank bund.

Inquiries made on the spot elicited the fact that a Hindu marriage procession with music attempted to pass before the mosque in which five Mahomedans were engaged in Isha prayers. One Mahomedan who was standing outside the mosque on seeing the procession approaching asked it to stop whereupon about 100 Hindu kalals broke into the mosque and a scuffle ensued in which the five Mahomedans who were at prayers were wounded, two of them severely.

A telephonic message was sent to the Hyderabad police who arrived and removed the wounded to the hospital, where two are lying in a precarious condition. Nine Hindus have been arrested.—A. P.

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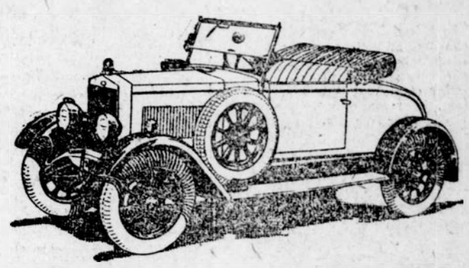

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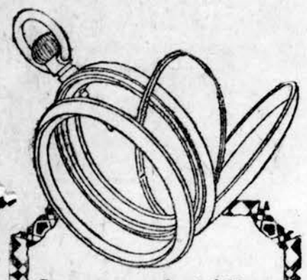

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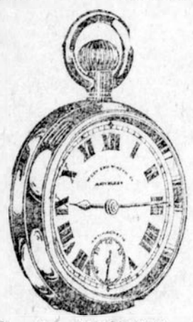

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